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PROPOSALS DEMAND 'SERIOUS, RESPONSIBLE JUDGMENT,' NOT PROPAGANDA

LD221149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Political observer A. Bovin article: "Captive to Inertia"]

[Text] Almost 2 weeks have elapsed since the day the new Soviet initiative on problems of military detente and disarmament in Europe was heard from Berlin, a perfectly adequate time to form an impression of the nature of the NATO countries' official (and semiofficial) reaction to the Soviet Union's constructive proposals and above all to our proposal to safeguard Europe against the destabilizing influence of a nuclear missile arms race.

Let me recall the essence of the issue and the gist of the Soviet proposals.

Referring to the fact that medium-range missiles and medium bombers capable of striking targets on West European territory are deployed in the European part of the Soviet Union, Washington strategists advanced a plan for "upgrading" and "modernizing" NATO's nuclear missile weapons. In practice these are plans to deply in a number of West European countries (the FRG, Britain, Belgium and possibly the Netherlands and Italy) 108 U.S. Pershing II missiles and 464 U.S. ground-based cruise missiles capable of hitting Soviet territory.

The Americans' main argument is in the plane of the concept which they are elaborating of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. Washington supposes that a hypothetical conflict in Europe could be localized by exchanging nuclear missile warheads within the framework of the so-called European theater of military operations. U.S. territory would thus be safeguarded against damage. Americans may, of course, be reassured by these arguments. But why this should reassure their European allies, who are deliberately being placed in the position of targets, is unclear to me. Nonetheless, at the beginning of October NATO experts recommended that their governments accept the U.S. plan. The "modernization" question is to be examined at a session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group to be held in the Hague on 13-14 November and will be definitively decided at the NATO Council December session.

The Warsaw Pact countries believe that, in the guise of "upgrading" and "modernization," NATO is seeking to deploy qualitatively new nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. This will substantially disrupt the balance of forces which has taken shape on the continent and will promote a new twist in the arms race.

To prevent this turn of events and to preserve the fruits of detente, grown with such effort, the Soviet Union has expressed the readiness--if, of course, NATO does not embark on "upgrading"--to reduce the number of its medium-range nuclear weapons. In other words, we have as it were told the West: We concede that you may be worried by some aspects of our military potential. We too have grounds for anxiety. So, instead of trying to reassure ourselves by building up armaments, let's begin talks on their reduction. In this connection the Soviet Union has reaffirmed its undertaking never to use nuclear weapons against those states which refuse to produce or acquire such weapons and do not have them on their territories.

That is our approach--an approach which is as construction as possible, which is clear, and which leads to the real strengthening of security.

What answer do we get? Unfortunately, an analysis of the various official and semi-official statements shows that the inertia forces remaining from cold war times are prevailing over considerations of political reason.

I shall begin with the United States, since it is precisely U.S. weapons and U.S. plans to "push" these weapons, as the New York TIMES put it, into Western Europe and step up the U.S. nuclear presence there that we are talking about.

U.S. Gen Bernard Rogers, supreme commander, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, is forthright, as befits a general: The Soviet Union's proposals, he said, are "a propaganda move and an attempt to bring pressure to bear so that NATO does not try to improve its weapons."

Zbigniew Brzezinski, as befits a professor, expresses himself more intellectually: We "will study these proposals in a positive spirit," he said, "and give an opinion proceeding from the criteria of equality and stability." These criteria prove, on verification, to be such that the "positive spirit," as is the case with any spirit, conveniently evaporates. We must, Brzezinski insists, "neutralize the existing inequality.... that is why we intend to implement our plans...." In Brzezinski's opinion, if the existing asymmetry "is corrected it will be easier to achieve arms control."

We have heard this a thousand and one times: First we will put right the "asymmetry" and first we will upgrade our arms, and only then will we talk about "arms control." The result is well known: Every such rectification has raised the arms race to a new, higher level. This is elementary, it is a truism, and Brzezinski is perfectly well aware of the fact. But, as Heraclitus once said, knowing a lot does not teach sense.

The strategic or, if you like, Eurostrategic parity which took shape on the continent long ago is a rather delicate thing. The armed forces of the two military-political groupings have different structures. Each side may have something more or something less, something may be better, something may be worse; and if you calculate on the basis of individual elements, in almost every case we will encounter inequality favoring one or another grouping. Only viewing the situation as a whole makes it possible to see the overall equilibrium, the overall parity of forces. And the NATO generals and politicians also know this. But they keep that knowledge "to themselves," so to speak. When they appear in public, the moaning about "inequality" immediately begins....

One more important element. The balance of forces in Europe cannot be separated from the overall balance of strategic forces. Our medium-range missiles cannot hit targets on U.S. territory and therefore are not taken into account in the SALT II talks. The U.S. missiles which it is planned to deploy in Western Europe are not included in the set limits either, although they can hit targets on our territory and are designed for precisely that purpose. It is here, particularly if we bear in mind the U.S. allies' strategic potential, that the real asymmetry, the real inequality arises, to which we cannot fail to object.

London is marching in step with Washington. The Tory government's reaction was straightforward: Let us have the new missiles! "In the fact of the leadership crisis being experienced by the United States," THE DAILY TELEGRAPH argues, "Europe must rely more on its own strength. The new weapons will be an additional shield and symbol for Europe," the newspaper erroneously states. Erroneously, because in actual fact the hundreds of new "shields and symbols" will turn out to be hundreds of additional targets whose presence can only expand the scale of destruction.

Now let us turn to the FRG's reaction. It seems to me that there are more nuances here and more concern about the consequences of the proposed decision. After all, the United States lies across the ocean, while the FRG is in the European theater of military operations. And the role prescribed for the FRG, in this same theater, can hardly generate enthusiasm in Bonn.

Literally on the very eve of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, the British magazine THE ECONOMIST published an interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. THE ECONOMIST correspondent put vigorous pressure on the chancellor to say whether he was "alarmed" by Soviet military potential. "I do not like the word 'alarm'," Schmidt answered. "And I have long believed," he continued, "that the Soviet leadership has not in principle set itself the aim of unleashing a war in Europe.... Its aim is to maintain stability and security." At the same time H. Schmidt believes that "the Russians, proceeding from their concept of lasting security, have patently 'overdone it'" in the area of numbers of arms. "A single choice," Schmidt concluded, "should be made: Either it is necessary to limit numerical indicators on both sides on the basis of mutual agreement or tacit accord, or we must resign ourselves to the fact that the West too will take steps to maintain a balance."

So the FRG chancellor resolutely dismisses [perecherkivayet] the myth about a "Soviet threat"--the chief argument of all the arms race zealots. True, it seems to him that we have "overdone it" in the area of our defense strength, but each individual here has his own personal experience, and the FRG representative should understand this better than others, perhaps. As for his "either...or," we made the choice long ago, and we have long been trying to achieve precisely that "limitation of numerical indicators." There would seem to be every basis for mutual understanding. Nevertheless, the responses to L.I. Brezhnev's speech show that the inertia of traditional NATO notions is preventing the FRG from seeing the world in an unprejudiced light.

True, the political atmosphere in the FRG and in Western Europe in general differs from the U.S. political atmosphere. People there are less inclined to hysteria, they look at things more soberly and in a more reasoned manner, and the memory of the war is stronger there, and therefore greater value is placed on what the relaxation of tension has brought with it. The story of the neutron bomb showed that the West European public is quite influential. Coming to terms with this and taking into account the overall mood of the people, politicians are talking about NATO's "arms modernization" not without a certain embarrassment. They are emphasizing in every way that the "modernization" decision will not in any case be an isolated, so to speak, self-contained action and that, simultaneously with that decision, NATO will appeal to the East to start talks on the reduction of the corresponding nuclear missile systems.

But insofar as the SALT III talks are considered to be the natural framework for the examination of questions of "Eurostrategic weapons," a quite curious dependence arises between the ratification of the SALT II treaty and the proposed NATO decision on "modernization." FRG Defense Minister Hans Apel expressed this dependence as follows: "The SALT II treaty must not collapse. That would mean a political crisis for NATO and would make this organization something of a paper tiger. If the SALT II treaty is not adopted, no resolution will be adopted in NATO" [sentence as published].

The support which Western Europe is giving to the SALT II treaty can only be valued. But, at the same time, it is impossible not to perceive that in this political context references to SALT II and SALT III serve as a kind of shock absorber designed to attenuate the negative impact of NATO's plans on the public. It is clear that without SALT II there will be no SALT III. But it is equally clear that the implementation of NATO's plans will in no way ease but, on the contrary, will make future talks more difficult, to put it mildly. Yet people prefer to remain silent about this.

Sharp debate continues in the other NATO continental countries where it is intended to deploy the new weapons. The public welcomes the positive nature of the Soviet proposals. Politicians are studying them "carefully." Rightwing circles are trumpeting about the "Soviet threat" with might and main and are insisting on keeping the NATO plans intact.

Let me note one more feature. The thick coating of cheap propaganda covering a multitude of articles and pronouncements about the Soviet proposals is a striking feature. "A Soviet snare for Europe," THE DAILY TELEGRAPH reports, appealing to people not to be "blackmailed into going back on their word." If the NATO countries refuse to "rearm," they could "soon be throwing themselves on Moscow's mercy"--this from Paris L'AURORE. "Operation seduction" is what LE MATIN calls the Soviet proposals. And so on and so forth.

Of course, politics and propaganda as a whole are mutually inseparable. Propaganda has to serve politics. But there are occasions--and we have before us precisely such an occasion--when politics becomes the victim of propaganda, when propaganda cliches like "the Soviet threat" acquire the status of political postulates. And then it becomes difficult to talk to the point.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S., WESTERN REACTION TO USSR PROPOSALS

LD231243 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Oct p 3 LD

[Col A. Leontyev article under the rubric "Commentator's Notes": "Soviet Initiative and Maneuvers of the Opponents of Detente"]

[Text] It is said that history is repeated twice: once as tragedy, once as farce. The tragedy of the last war, which carried off millions of Soviet people's lives, will remain forever in our people's memories. But now a monstrous farce is unfolding before the eyes of all mankind: Cries about the "Soviet military threat" continue to issue from the NATO gateways and official residences, parliamentary rostrums and newspaper columns. And who is pretending to be frightened by this mythical "threat"? Those who have surrounded our country with hundreds of their military bases, stationing at them hundreds of thousands of their soldiers and thousands of their missiles and bombers carrying nuclear weapons.

Cries do not bring down walls, but they can destroy peace. Farce can turn to tragedy. To the accompaniment of the hypocritical ballyhoo about the "threat" NATO's masters are making attempts to achieve military superiority--record military budgets are being pushed through, new nuclear missile bridgeheads are being created in Europe and the piles of nuclear weapons are growing. The population of the Western countries may be the victims of these weapons--and not the last victims. But what is that to the NATO misanthropists?

There is no task more important or urgent today than halting the arms race and insuring lasting peace for all countries and peoples. The Soviet Union is sparing no efforts to attain this noble goal. Concern for peace and the consolidation of trust among the countries on the European Continent permeates the historic initiative put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin at the festivities to mark the GDR's 30th anniversary.

L.I. Brezhnev exposed before the whole world the sinister plans of the NATO strategists who are seeking to deploy sophisticated U.S. missiles in Western Europe, turn it into a launch-pad for U S. nuclear missile weapons and thus achieve strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. [paragraph continues]

In contrast to these plans the Soviet Union, as was stated in Berlin, is prepared to reduce, by comparison with their present level, the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in our country's western regions if in turn there is no further deployment of similar weapons in Western Europe. Seeking to extricate from their impasse the many years of efforts to attain military detente in Europe and to set an example of turning from words to real deeds, the Soviet Union has decided to reduce unilaterally the number of its troops in central Europe. Over the next 12 months up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment will be withdrawn from the GDR.

The Soviet peace initiative has met with approval and support from the peoples of the entire socialist community. "L.I. Brezhnev," the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO wrote in particular, "in the spirit of the best traditions of Lenin's peace-loving foreign policy, has put forward new, exceptionally important proposals aimed at strengthening peace." The progressive public everywhere has assessed the proposals made by L.I. Brezhnev as a very important international event opening up an opportunity to avert a new surge of the arms race and to safeguard and augment the fruits of detente. Whether this opportunity is used now depends on the United States, the FRG and the other NATO countries.

What is being said in the West about the Soviet initiative? Many Western statesmen and bourgeois newspapers are obliged to admit that the Soviet Union's proposals are specific, sensible and realistic and merit the most profound study. The Washington POST, for instance, wrote that the Soviet proposals "are aimed at creating the best atmosphere for the policy of detente between East and West." "Leonid Brezhnev," the Los Angeles TIMES stressed in an editorial "has displayed a diplomatic strategy which can be called brilliant." The United States and its allies, the newspaper noted, cannot ignore the fact that the Russians' proposal may open the way for true progress during the long talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

However, the following trend is also frequently observed. While noting rapidly that the proposals contain positive elements, Western figures and commentators hasten to belittle their significance, distort their essence and prove that they are allegedly unacceptable. No facts or serious arguments are cited here. The essence of their arguments, as Britain's THE GUARDIAN attests, boils down to the following: "On the one hand, the Soviet proposal may be welcomed as a step which can be seen only very infrequently in the history of the arms race.... On the other hand, it may be supposed that this is all a crafty tactical move and this proposal may be rejected immediately."

Seeking to belittle the Soviet initiative, some newspapers allege, contrary to the truth, that it contains "nothing new," while others call it "an attempt to split NATO," and others "a trap for the West," "a propaganda step," "a diversionary maneuver...."

The statements by Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security aide, Gen B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher and others show that they are concerned most of all for the fate of the plan to deploy U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. Alarmed by the broad support which the Soviet initiative has acquired, the United States is taking urgent steps with a view to pushing through its dangerous plan. Again and again it is trying to prove that it is only a case of perfectly innocent matters--"the consolidation of defense," "arms upgrading," "modernization," or simply "the replacement of some missiles by others."

But this is only verbal camouflage. Extremely innocuous names--"baby," "fat boy"--were once given to the first U.S. [atom] bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but did these bombs not kill hundreds of thousands of Japanese?

Those people in the United States who recently reacted noisily to the presence of the Soviet training center on Cuba intend to turn Western Europe, which is on our very threshold, into a bridgehead for nuclear missile weapons aimed against the USSR. But to judge by the press comments, they have enough of a conscience to call their actions "just," engendered allegedly by the need to eliminate NATO's "impotence" in Europe. They complain of "impotence" but keep quiet about the fact that there are already over 8,000 U.S. nuclear warheads and 3,000 delivery vehicles in Europe. They keep quiet about their allies' nuclear weapons in Europe. They admit that the new U.S. missiles which it is planned to deploy in Western Europe could strike targets in the European part of the USSR, but they keep quiet about the fact that the Soviet medium-range missiles deployed in the western part of the country cannot reach the United States. Is it not clear that by means of its new missiles the United States is seeking to change the strategic situation in Europe and disrupt the prevailing equilibrium of forces on the continent?

It is hard even to imagine the dangerous consequences with which this undertaking is fraught. Many people in Western Europe understand this, but there are few in the United States who do so.

The fact that the Americans do not know what war is like is obviously a factor in Washington's insufficiently serious attitude to this problem. War has not visited their land. The air raid sirens have never wailed in U.S. cities. The rough fragments of bombs have never rolled down the capitol dome. The United States lost only six civilians in World War II. They were killed in Oregon by a bomb dropped by a Japanese balloon. During the war only two shells fired by a Japanese destroyer fell on U.S. soil, raising spurts of sand on an uninhabited beach. Perhaps this is why it is hard for Americans to understand us. But L.I. Brezhnev's profound and rich speech is also calculated to make other countries understand us. We will build our relations with them according to this.

Soviet people know what war is like and they know the price of peace. The USSR's policy is an honest and consistent policy of peace. "Peace for the peoples!" the great Lenin imprinted on the banner of October. For 62 years now the Soviet Union has displayed its loyalty to this banner. The Soviet Union's new initiative is further convincing proof of our devotion to the cause of world peace and our determination to defend the great achievements of October and reliably safeguard the security of our socialist motherland and its allies and friends.

CEMA LONG-TERM PROGRAM ON NUCLEAR ENERGY NOTED

LD231054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Under a long-term CEMA cooperation program nuclear power stations with an aggregate capacity of some 37 million kilowatts will be built in European CEMA countries and Cuba. Two 4-million-kilowatt power stations will be built by joint CEMA effort in the USSR. Half of the power they generate will be exported to Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

CEMA COOPERATION IN SPHERE OF MARITIME TRANSPORT NOTED

LD191433 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 October 1979 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word report by P. Bogomolov under the rubric "CEMA: Targets, Quests, Problems" entitled "Convoys Go Off to Sea," which discusses cooperation between the CEMA countries in the sphere of maritime transport. It contains an interview with the captain of a ship belonging to the "Interlikhter" shipping line, created by the Bulgarian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak and Soviet governments to transport freight between the river ports of countries bordering the Danube River and sea ports in South Asia. According to the report, this shipping line has more than halved previous delivery times for freight traveling from the Danube to South Asia. The report also gives examples of other associations formed between governments in the sphere of maritime transport. All the agreements signed between CEMA countries, the report says, have formed the basis of a "subprogram" on maritime transport which is just part of the long-term cooperation between CEMA countries.

ROMANIA'S NICULESCU ATTENDS CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU201420 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 20 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The 92nd session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow attended by deputy heads of government of the member countries. Romania was represented by Deputy Prime Minister Paul Niculescu. The session proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely, mutual understanding.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON PRAGUE CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF WARSAW PACT

For the text of the communique on the 16-17 October Prague consultative meeting of representatives of parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member-states, published in the 18 October edition of Bratislava PRAVDA, see the Intrabloc Affairs section of the 22 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

REPORT ON LATIN AMERICAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE IN CARACAS

LD221230 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, October 22, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Alekseyev reports: The participants in an international conference of solidarity with Latin American refugees, which is underway here, stigmatize the criminal deeds committed by the bloody dictatorships ruling in a number of countries of the continent and resolutely denounce imperialist circles' complicity with their placemen with a view to prevent peoples' mounting struggle for freedom. Taking part in the work of the conference are representatives of democratic public of many states of the region and also representatives of a number of progressive organizations of European countries. Hortensia Bussi de Allende has wrathfully stigmatized in her speech the butchers of the Chilean people. The Pinochet clique, said the widow of president Salvador Allende, flouted the human rights, destroyed the elementary democratic liberties and plunged the country into economic chaos. But terror has not broken the will of the Chilean working people and their determination to attain liberation.

Hortensia Bussi de Allende has called upon the progressive public of the world to give all-round support to the struggle waged by the people of Chile against the fascist junta and its foreign supporters. Prominent leader of the patriotic forces of Uruguay Mario Benedetti has denounced the policy of repressions of the reactionary regime, ruling in the country. Uruguay, he said, has actually been turned into a concentration camp, with thousands of political prisoners languishing in jails. More than a million Uruguayans were compelled to leave the homeland, fleeing from terror. In these conditions, said the speaker, of a particular significance is the international solidarity as a powerful inspiring factor for the patriots of Uruguay and other countries of Latin America in the struggle for liberation.

Carlos Nunes, one of the leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has emphasized that the Nicaraguan people who bore the brunt of trials in the hard battle against the Somoza dictatorship and its accomplices--American imperialism--know well the significance of internationalism and solidarity of all honest people of the planet. The Nicaraguan working people are taking selfless efforts to eliminate the hard legacy of the past, said Carlos Nunes. Fully determined to uphold the gains from the designs of internal counter-revolution and imperialism, the people of Nicaragua, in its turn, expresses solidarity with the struggle waged by the patriots of other Latin American countries against exploitation and violence.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY SEMINAR OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD232226 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Geneva, October 23, TASS--A seminar on international development strategy has opened in the Geneva Palace of Nations. Representatives of the United Nations Organization, the Organization of African Unity and nearly 20 national organizations of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) are attending the seminar convened on the initiative of AAPSO.

The participants in the seminar are discussing questions in connection with outlining within the U.N. framework of international development strategy for the 1980s and problems of creating a new economic order. The aim of the current forum is to broaden the participation of AAPSO in resolving political, economic and social problems in the developing Asian and African countries.

BOVIN ANALYZES 'COMPLEX DIPLOMATIC ACROBATICS' BY U.S. IN MIDDLE EAST

LD232255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Here is the latest broadcast in the series "Topical Problems of International Life." It is devoted to the Near East. The author, Aleksandr Bovin, political observer of the newspaper IZVESTIYA, is at the microphone:

The diplomatic history of the 1970s included many major, bright events which show the triumph of political common sense, and real steps taken by mankind along the road toward relaxation of international tension, the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts between states. But you and I, comrades, remember events of a different kind, events which will remain in the memory of people as testimony to errors and mistakes, treachery and crime. These undoubtedly include the visit of Anwar as-Sadat to Jerusalem on 19 November 1977, which caused so much fuss. It is reported that As-Sadat intends to mark the second anniversary of this day with great pomp. Triumphal official proclamations will surely ring out from Tel Aviv and Washington. Well, let them rejoice; but we shall mark the anniversary of the Jerusalem treachery in another way. We shall use this occasion to show once more that the path from Jerusalem to Camp David leads, in the final analysis, to a dead end.

Perhaps nothing illuminates this dead end with more merciless brilliance than the intricate zigzags of U.S. policy in the Near East. I shall begin with the fact that active support for the As-Sadat initiative, the recasting of this initiative into the Camp David accord, the persistent attempts to force all the participants in the conflict, and above all the Palestinians, into the Camp David framework, have exposed the profound internal contradictoriness and duplicity of the foundations of principle, if we can use such a word, of U.S. Near East strategy. Well indeed, this duplicity is obvious. On the one hand, the United States has so far proclaimed its loyalty to resolutions 242 and 338 of the UN Security Council. These resolutions, may I remind you, demand the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied territories. There is nothing in these resolutions which would prevent the formation of an independent Palestinian state, and so, in principle, they open up the way for an all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict. And finally, the framework of these resolutions is broad enough for it to be possible to appraise objectively and take into account the positions and policies of all the participants in the conflict and of all the states which have an interest in seeing it resolved.

But there is also another side. On the other hand, the United States is proclaiming its loyalty to the Camp David agreements, which form the basis of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. These agreements do not demand the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied territories. In these agreements, under the cover of autonomy for the Palestinians, the consolidation of Israel's sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is envisaged, which, in general, renders any talk of a Palestinian state pointless. Well, finally, in signing these agreements, the United States has legally bound itself to view the situation only in the light of Israeli interests.

And so it is impossible to combine, to integrate, the two approaches, the two policies, described. A choice must be made. But in the framework of the current political practice, in the conditions of the psychological atmosphere which has been established in Washington, really, what sort of choice can now be in question? Openly to render the UN Security Council resolutions null and void? This means setting off an explosion in the Arab world, and odds of nine to one on being deprived of Arab oil, as well as political influence on the Near East. On the other hand, to recognize openly that the Camp David agreements lead up a blind alley means registering one's own weakness and shortsightedness, causing a crisis in relations with Israel and subjecting the administration to attack from the powerful pro-Israeli forces in the United States. Well, this is the origin of these zigzags, this uncertainty, this refusal to look facts in the face, and feverish attempts to square the Near East circle.

In practical terms, it amounts to this: To continue to support the UN resolutions with words, but in deeds to attempt to implement the Camp David accord, but--and comrades, the "but" in this case is very important--but in doing so, to depart from the letter of Camp David--that is, to expand the framework agreed there. Indeed, at Camp David the Americans accepted the Tel-Aviv conception of autonomy and agreed not to admit the PLO to the negotiations. But now, after 6 months of fruitless Israel-Egyptian meetings, the Americans have understood that such conditions in advance condemn to failure the search for any, even the most puny, the most rotten, compromise.

And the Americans have nevertheless decided to try to scramble out somehow from the Camp David pit they dug for themselves, to change these conditions. Well, this naturally demanded that pressure be put on Israel, to persuade Begin to show even minimal flexibility. But this was not to be. Begin refused, and an avalanche of reproaches was heaped on Washington administration, the more so, since as you know, on the eve of an election campaign, a noisy row with Israel clearly does the administration no good. So the White House strategists directed their main efforts toward working on the Palestinians. Well, the line of thought, as I see it, was evidently this: If we, the Americans, can soften the PLO's position, if the Palestinians will agree to some sort of compromise which is in principle acceptable to Israel, then it will be easier to convince Tel Aviv that it should show goodwill, and not hang on like grim death to the "autonomy" which the Palestinians find so loathsome.

Well, here perhaps one ought to make a considerable reservation. In spite of the noisy, at times, elucidation of relations, Israel of course has been and remains a privileged, and if one may so express it, a natural client of the United States. This in particular is why Tel Aviv can allow itself so much, knowing that whatever turn events may take, Washington will be on Israel's side. It is, so to speak, the solidarity of the aristocrats of the free world. As for the Arabs, they are the common people, something like the Indians in the United States. But the Arabs have the oil, and so they must be endured and one must smile at them.

Well, here is a very interesting fact, as an example. Not long ago, the Syrian paper AL-BA'TH published a facsimile and translation of a secret letter which had come into its possession, from Hermann Eilts, the former U.S. ambassador in Cairo, to Admiral Turner, director of the CIA.

In making a recommendation for working with the PLO and putting pressure on it, the ambassador writes, I quote: Personally I am ready for a venture. We must give the impression that we are giving way a little to the PLO, and then, when the time is ripe, refute everything. Well, in other words, what can this venture be reduced to? It is necessary to promise the Palestinians that if they recognize Israel, then their national rights will be recognized too. But when the PLO does this, the promises are to be revoked. Such is the utterly cynical policy.

Well, so much for the Palestinians. But this same letter, by the way, contains a very curious passage about As-Sadat--my friend As-Sadat, as Carter now calls him. I quote: If As-Sadat does not manage to attract new forces capable of insuring the achievement of the aims of U.S. policies, or if he turns out to be a hindrance in the path of attracting other Arab leaders to the U.S. side, we must get rid of him without the slightest hesitation. In such a case, Eilts concludes, we shall have to replace As-Sadat as soon as possible with a man who will serve our interests better. Well, as they say, comrades, here there is no need for anything to be added or anything to be taken away.

But let us return to our theme. Let us see how the United States has been working with the Palestinians. This feeling-out of contacts with the PLO began in Vienna, where Wolf, the U.S. ambassador, had three meetings with representatives of the Palestinians. Then the contacts were continued across the ocean. But then a scandal suddenly broke out: You probably all remember it, the scandal which became known as the Young case. In this connection, I should also remind you that on 1 September 1975--over 4 years ago--Kissinger, who was then the secretary of state, and Allon, who was then the Israeli foreign minister, signed a confidential document. The USA undertook not to recognize the PLO nor enter into negotiations with it, until the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist and expressed assent to the Security Council resolutions. Inasmuch as the development of events confronted the USA with the necessity of conducting negotiations with the PLO, and thus according it de facto recognition, a search began for a solution which would enable their ban of 1975 to be circumvented.

A UPI correspondent reported during the summer that the PLO had agreed to accept a formulation of the UN resolution which recognizes Israel's right to exist if, at the same time, the United Nations would confirm the right of the Arab people of Palestine to a national homeland, with a special reference to the fact that this should be an independent state.

Well, after this, events pursued the following course: In the summer--this summer--the UN committee for the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people prepared a draft of a special resolution, in which the Security Council confirmed that the Palestinian people must have the opportunity of implementing their inalienable right to self-determination, national independence and the sovereignty of Palestine. The Americans--they have the right to veto in the Security Council, as you know--considered this formula unacceptable. However, not wishing to enrage the Arabs by using the veto, they began urging them to postpone putting the draft before the Security Council and promised to produce a compromise draft of their own. Then Andrew Young, who was the U.S. representative at the United Nations, as you remember, asked the Arab delegations if they could not make some concession to the United States.

The representatives of the Arab delegations said they could make such a concession, if the Palestinian representative would agree. The Palestinian representative, as you know, has observer status at the United Nations. So on 26 July Young, without having agreed his action with the State Department, went to the apartment of Abdullah Bisharah, the Kuwait representative at the United Nations, having previously agreed that Labib at-Tarazi, the PLO observer at the United Nations, would go there too. They talked there for not more than 30 minutes, and next morning the Arabs agreed to a postponement of 1 month. Well, after this, a sort of detective story begins. It has been written that the CIA had tapped Young's telephone. It has been written that Israel intelligence, shadowing at-Tarazi, got wind of Young's visit and managed to listen in to the conversation. It has been written that Dayan himself told reporters of the U.S. journal NEWSWEEK about the visit. They then began bombarding the State Department with questions. In any case, Tel Aviv protested angrily. The Jewish organizations in the United States kicked up a fuss. So did officials in the State Department. The sharks have sensed blood in the water, remarked Young. And on 14 August he announced his resignation. The resignation was accepted.

Meanwhile, the United States drew up the aforementioned compromise draft which they had promised the Arabs. It confirmed Resolution No 242, calling on Israel to withdraw from occupied territories, and guaranteeing the right of all states in the Near East region to live in peace and to have reliable and recognized frontiers. It also specially mentioned Israel's right to exist, and said that the Palestinians have legitimate rights and justified demands. So, as you see, there was not a word here about an independent state for the Palestinians, but only vague rights and equally vague demands. All the same, Robert Strauss, an emissary of the President, set out for Tel Aviv and Cairo with various versions of this draft. Both in Tel Aviv and Cairo, the answer was no. And Washington gave way. The Americans said that they would not introduce their resolution. But nevertheless, on 23 August the Security Council met. It was Andrew Young's turn to preside. Although he had announced his resignation, he was still acting as Security Council chairman. Young had strict instructions, in the event of a vote, to use the veto. Not wishing to bring the matter to a veto and thus put Young in a false position, the Arabs decided to postpone the vote. A few days later, the White House appointed a new UN representative, and thus the Young case ended.

Well, comrades, I am convinced, absolutely convinced, that Carter understands the necessity of talks with the Palestinians no less than Young did, by Young went too fast, he got off to a false start, and so he was forced out. I am also convinced that, in spite of Tel Aviv's hysteria, contacts with the PLO will continue in one form or another. They will continue in order to try, by all kinds of truths and untruths, to break up the PLO position, to split the Palestinians, to strengthen the moderates among them and persuade them to accept some kind of format for Palestinian statehood, but without a Palestinian state.

At the same time, Washington is quite obviously conducting a policy of weakening the Palestinians in the rear. Carter once made a rather provocative remark, saying: The leaders of the Arab countries talk about a Palestinian state only on official occasions, for the record, so to speak, but in private conversations they keep quiet about it. So on the one hand, attempts are being made to separate the PLO from the Arab states, to isolate it; and on the other, to act on the Palestinians through these very Arab states themselves, or any any rate through some of them.

Well, let us sum up. The Near East is approaching the second anniversary of the Jerusalem pilgrimage in a situation far from real peace. Having given up the West Benk and the Gaza Strip to Israel in exchange for Sinai, As-Sadat has taken the solution of the Palestinian problem, and hence the whole Near East conflict, into a dead end. Having signed a peace treaty, Egypt has relinquished its levers for influencing Israel. There remains for it only one hope: the United States. If Washington puts pressure on Tel Aviv, it is thought, Israel will give way, agree to hand back the occupied lands and recognize the rights of the Palestinians. But this is not what has happened. The Americans don't need an independent Palestinian state. What they need is peace in the Near East, so they need a semblance of a solution to the Palestinian question. Otherwise, the whole Camp David edifice will come tumbling down, and the fragments might damage the oil pipelines.

So the Americans are stumbling about. The patterns of their diplomatic aerobatics are becoming more complex as they try to find a way out of the dead end, and reconcile the irreconcilable, to solve the Palestinian problem without solving it. Washington probably regards this as a brilliant, refined tactic. Well, we won't argue the point. As for strategy, we can say quite definitely that only Odysseus has ever managed to sail between Scylla and Charybdis. Times are different now.

CARTER DECIDES TO GIVE MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS TO PRC

LD240613 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] President Carter has decided to grant Most-Favored-Nation treatment in trade to China. He called on the Congress to approve the measure as soon as possible, noting that it will strengthen not only economic but also political relations between the two countries. The President's decision is to be approved by both chambers of the Congress before it comes into effect.

SOVIET SUPREME COURT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO U.S.

LD231118 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet Supreme Court has ended its return visit to the United States. The group was led by the USSR Supreme Court Chairman Lev Smirnov and the visit was at the invitation of Chairman of the United States Supreme Court Warren Burger. Speaking to a TASS correspondent Chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Lev Smirnov said they discussed professional matters involved in the functioning of the judiciary in both countries, and some other general problems of Soviet-American relations. It was pointed out that the development of contacts between legal experts of the two countries is important professionally and helps promote general understanding between the Soviet and American public. The two sides agreed that signing without delay of SALT II is in the interests of universal peace and can help improve the climate of international relations in general.

SINISTER MOTIVES SEEN IN BROWN'S VISIT TO JAPAN, S. KOREA

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Commentary

LD231419 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 20 October--U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's 2-day trip to Japan has ended. The leader of the American military department had talks with G. Yamashita, chief of the Japanese Defense Agency, and met with Prime Minister M. Ohira and Foreign Minister S. Sonoda. Questions of Japanese-American military cooperation and of strengthening Japan's military role in implementing U.S. strategic military plans in the Far East and Asia as a whole were discussed at the talks. The U.S. defense secretary told the Japanese leaders of Washington's intention to increase its armed forces in the Pacific and of the results of the American-South Korean consultations on military questions which he held in Seoul. For patently provocative purposes Brown also "briefed" Yamashita on the "Soviet military construction" on islands in the south Kuril Chain, which belong to the USSR, and proposed that in this connection the Japanese side increase its military expenditure. The chief of the Japanese Defense Agency gave appropriate assurances. The Pentagon chief made a trip to Japan's most northerly island--Hokkaido--and visited regions in close proximity to the border with the USSR. Brown's current visits to Seoul and Tokyo are regarded here as a new step by Washington along the path of accelerating military preparations and knocking together a triple militarist alliance between the United States, Japan and South Korea. Taking into account Washington's statement on Brown's forthcoming trip to Beijing, local observers note that the United States is seeking to involve a fourth member in that bloc. The Pentagon's dangerous plans for dragging Japan further into the wake of the aggressive strategy of American imperialism are meeting with resolute condemnation from the country's peace-loving forces.

Radio Commentary

SK240924 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 23 Oct 79 SK

[Gietov commentary]

[Text] Brown's conference in Tokyo dealt with matters concerning military cooperation between Japan and the United States, the implementation of the U.S. military buildup plan in the Far East and all of Asia, and the increase of Japan's military role. U.S. Defense Secretary Brown explained to the Japanese leaders Washington's intention to increase U.S. military forces in the Pacific region and the results of meetings in Seoul on military cooperation between the United States and South Korea. CETEKA regards Brown's current visits to Seoul and Tokyo as a detailed plan fabricated in Seoul to continue its war preparations and to form a military tripartite alliance between the United States, Japan and South Korea. In fact, the active move of the military circles of [word indistinct] is aimed at building aggressive bases in the Far East--an aim of the United States to achieve a (?quick reaction), using these bases as a springboard, that is, to achieve quick military interference in the internal affairs of other nations.

Brown has very openly admitted this in Seoul and Tokyo. According to Brown, this quick reaction is code named [words indistinct] (?submarine operation). The main objective of this operation is to transfer U.S. troops from the bases built in Japan and South Korea to Southeast Asia, the Middle East and even to Europe. While waiting for the order to move, U.S. troops at the bases in Japan and South Korea are to prepare for deployment, and they will train Japanese and South Korean troops for the purpose of deployment.

Washington plans to use a certain number of troops from its allies in the Far East. The Washington statement issued before Brown's visit to Beijing indicates that Washington plans to lure Communist China into joining the U.S., Japan and South Korea bloc. Washington's dangerous plan to lure aggressive Communist China into an alliance with Japan and South Korea is bitterly denounced by the people of this country.

REPORTS ON INCIDENTS IN PUSAN, MASAN, SEOUL

SK231352 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 20 Oct 79 SK

[Text] The advance of the masses has continued in South Korea to oppose the dictatorial regime of Pak Chong-hui. According to a news report from Seoul, despite the proclamation of martial law and the deployment of troops, an antigovernment demonstration was again staged in Pusan, a center of (?maritime transportation). Some 2,000 people participated in this demonstration. The police used tear gas against the demonstrators. Tanks and armored cars are roving the city's streets. The South Korean authorities have banned traffic throughout the country, [as heard] thus trying to check the advance of the people as much as possible. But, this demonstration spread to Masan, a city close to Pusan. In this city, a mass advance of students has begun. More than 1,000 people participated in the advance of the masses in Masan. They assaulted many police stations [as heard] and agencies. The police have arrested nearly 200 demonstrators in Masan. An antigovernment meeting of students was held in Seoul yesterday. The leaflets scattered by the participants at this meeting demanded that the students who have been expelled from their schools he reinstated.

Further Reportage

SK231358 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 20 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Despite the suspension of traffic by the South Korean authorities, an antigovernment demonstration was staged in Masan last night. The authorities deployed troops in the city along with police forces in an attempt to disperse the demonstration in which nearly 2,000 people participated. Nearly 470 demonstrators were arrested. Despite the proclamation of martial law in Pusan, the second largest city in South Korea, the advance continued yesterday to oppose the Pak Chong-hui dictatorial regime. The police dispersed this demonstration, using tear gas. Tanks and armored cars are roving the city's streets. Collegians held a mass meeting in Seoul yesterday and demanded the resignation of Pak Chong-hui, a dictator. The solidarity organ of Asia and Africa denounced the authorities for suppressing the masses.

RSFSR DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES VISITING JAPANESE MAYORS

LD221407 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Japanese City Mayors in Moscow"]

[Text] A delegation of mayors from cities on the Japanese west coast has participated in the seventh meeting with Soviet ispolkom chairmen from cities in East Siberia and the Far East, which discussed questions relating to further stepping up action in the struggle for peace and the development of good-neighborly relations and economic and cultural ties. The guests visited Khabarovsk, Ulan-Ude, Irkutsk and Leningrad and have now arrived in Moscow. On 12 October L.P. Lykova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, received the delegation and had a conversation with it which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

AMIN DELIVERS REPORT AT AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL MEETING

LD231814 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, October 23, TASS--A meeting of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held here today in the House of People. According to the BAKHTAR AGENCY, its participants, unanimously endorsed a report on the main tasks of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in the sphere of social and economic development of the country up to the year 1988. The report was delivered by Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Hafizollah Amin.

The meeting approved of the programs and agreements in cultural and scientific cooperation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, DPRK, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other socialist countries. A number of laws was endorsed.

KABUL PARTY SECRETARY CITED ON AFGHAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

LD221235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] For over six decades the Soviet and Afghan peoples have been bound together by ties of fraternal friendship and disinterested cooperation. Here is what Secretary of the Kabul People's Democratic Party City Committee, Asadollah Amin, told our Kabul correspondent, Viktor Bazilevich:

[Amin--begin recording in vernacular, fading into translation] For over 60 years now the Soviet state has been giving the Afghan people friendly fraternal assistance, Asadollah Amin says. The Soviet state was the first in the world to recognize the independence of Afghanistan. In turn, Afghanistan was the first country to recognize the first socialist state in the world. During the years since the victory of the October Revolution and the gaining of Afghan independence, relations between the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have been developing and strengthening constantly. The April revolution raised these relations on to an even higher level.

Afghan-Soviet friendship is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism. After the April revolution the people's state of Afghanistan and the USSR started fighting together against the common enemy, consisting of imperialists and warmongers. The Afghan and Soviet people are continuing shoulder to shoulder the struggle to achieve common goals to remove the danger of war flaring up and the fight against imperialism and colonialism.

The Soviet Union and its leaders, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Alekseyevich Kosygin, were the first among world leaders to congratulate Comrade Hafizollah Amin on being elected to the post of general secretary of the Central Committee of the party by a plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. I am firmly confident that the Afghan people will remain one of the best friends of the Soviet people, Asadollah Amin said in conclusion. [end recording]

W. EUROPEAN DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING, WEU FORUM SCORED

LD240801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Miroshnik "Commentator's Column": "Farfetched Pretext"]

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the British, FRG and French defense ministers has taken place in Hamburg. As is clear from Western press reports, the main topic of the talks, which took place behind closed doors, was the development of cooperation in the military sphere and arms modernization. A so-called memorandum on mutual understanding was signed, one of whose points envisages joint arms development.

The Hamburg meeting coincided with the so-called international colloquium organized in the Belgian capital on the initiative of the Western European Union Assembly and devoted essentially to the same questions of building up and developing new types of arms and, in particular, missiles.

It is noteworthy that all these measures are camouflaged by talk of the need for "modernization" of existing combat hardware. But such talk can hardly convince anyone. France's L'HUMANITE noted in this connection that under the pretext of modernization an attempt is being made to continue the arms race.

It is precisely by the need to "modernize" that the North Atlantic bloc leading circles are also trying to justify the plans to deploy in Western Europe new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles which essentially represent qualitatively new weapons. At a time when the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Berlin are meeting increasingly wide approval throughout the world, the leaders of NATO and other West European countries, closing their eyes to political reality, are continuing to insist on nuclear armament. Moreover, the West's militarist circules are now launching a massive propaganda campaign intended to convince the NATO countries peoples of an idea whose absurdity is obvious to any unbiased person: That the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear weapons on the European Continent will promote detente.

Analyzing the trilateral talks in Hamburg, a West German television commentator noted that the Soviet Union's peace initiatives "have unfortunately not found a proper response at the ministers' meeting, although an increasing number of FRG citizens are convinced of the constructive nature of the new Soviet proposals." Let us add: Not only in the FRG but also in other NATO countries people are seeing for themselves in fact who is advocating that Europe be turned into a continent of peace and stability and who is striving to convert it into a powder keg.

PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN MEET WITH LUXEMBOURG CP CHAIRMAN

LD221522 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

["In the Spirit of Fraternal Friendship"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 22, TASS--There was a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee today of Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin with Chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg Rene Urbany.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Luxembourg exchanged information about the activity of their parties and opinions on topical political questions. They emphasized their firm conviction that in the situation forming now it is necessary to do everything possible to consolidate detente in the European Continent, to ensure for European peoples life in conditions of peace, security and mutual cooperation. The participants in the meeting condemned resolutely the plans of NATO leaders to deploy new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in the territory of Western Europe. The implementation of these plans would lead to further spiralling of the arms race and heightening of threat of war.

In this connection, the sides emphasized great importance of the peace initiative of the Soviet Union, of its specific proposals in the sphere of military detente and disarmament advanced by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin that are in keeping with aspirations of the peoples of the European Continent.

The representatives of the CPSU confirmed fraternal solidarity of the Soviet communists with the activity of the Communist Party of Luxembourg which is upholding the vital interests of the working class and all the working people of Luxembourg, declares for pooling the progressive and democratic forces of the country in the interests of the struggle for peace and social progress.

The sides proclaimed the striving of both parties to continue developing traditional fraternal relations and cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Luxembourg based on unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to promote the strengthening of friendly relations between the Soviet and Luxembourg peoples.

The meeting passed in the atmosphere of cordiality and comradely mutual understanding and showed community of views on questions discussed.

BRIEFS

FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN KIEV--On 15 October Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, received Henri Froment-Meurice, French ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who is now in Kiev, and had a friendly conversation with him. Present at the conversation were Yaremchuk, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy business manager; Martinenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. The French ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, Henri Froment-Meurice, was received on 15 October by Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman. A friendly conversation was held. Martinenko, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials were present. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU]

FRENCH TU DELEGATION IN KIEV--At the invitation of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, a delegation of French trade unions, headed by Antoine Rodriguez, member of the CGT National Committee, arrived in Kiev on 17 October. The delegation was received by Sologub, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Trade Union Council chairman. He spoke about the organizational structure of the country's and the republic's trade unions and the use they make of the extensive rights and possibilities granted to them under the USSR Constitution to accomplish tasks for economic and social development. The visitors spoke about the struggle waged by the French working people for their vital interests and noted the usefulness of relations between trade unions in the two countries. The French trade unionists toured the city and laid flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Park of Eternal Glory. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU]

CPSU DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH ALGERIAN FLN AIDES

LD230921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Talks took place at the CPSU Central Committee 18-19 October between delegations of the CPSU and the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] Party. Participating in them on the Soviet side were B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; A.F. Rumyantsev, member of the CPSU Central Commission, and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; on the Algerian side--B. Abdessalam, member of the FLN Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FLN Central Committee Economic Affairs Committee; S. Hoffman, member of the FLN Central Committee and chairman of the FLN Central Committee International Affairs Committee; A. Ait Chaalal, member of the FLN Central Committee and deputy chairman of the FLN Central Committee Social Affairs Committee; S. Louanchi, B. Belhadj, T. Shamdi, M. Benzaza and A. Khelef, members of the FLN Central Committee, and (A. Abderrakhim), vice president of the "Algeria-USSR" Friendship Association.

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the representatives of the CPSU and Algeria's FLN Party exchanged information about their parties' activities and discussed certain urgent problems of the international situation, including the situation in the Near East and in Africa, as well as questions of the development of friendly ties between the CPSU and the FLN Party.

The CPSU representatives described the CPSU's political and organizational work in implementing the 25th party congress decisions in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy and in implementing the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The FLN Party delegation evaluated highly the successes achieved by the Soviet people under the CPSU's leadership in building a developed socialist society and the indefatigable active efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the interests of world peace and security and in support of the peoples' struggle for freedom and social progress.

It was emphasized that the signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II) and the new Soviet initiatives advanced in Berlin by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are an important contribution to the struggle to avert nuclear war and accord with mankind's desire for peace.

The FLN representatives reported on their party's activities in implementing the provisions of Algeria's national charter and the fourth party congress decisions aimed at strengthening the country's national independence and building a socialist society. They emphasized that bringing the FLN's organizational structure into line with the requirements of the national charter and the party rules confirms the role of the FLN Party as the leading force of the Algerian revolution.

The CPSU delegation gave a high assessment of the Algerian people's successes in the national liberation struggle, of their determination to build a socialist society by means of socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the working masses and of the anti-imperialist foreign policy course of the democratic and popular republic of Algeria. The FLN Party's important role in these achievements and the great significance of rallying all Algeria's progressive forces on the basis of the national charter and the fourth congress resolutions for the country's further development in the direction of socialism were noted.

The sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of comprehensive Soviet-Algerian cooperation, which accords with the fundamental interests of both countries' people. They advocated the further strengthening of Soviet-Algerian relations and the broadening of friendly ties between the CPSU and the FLN on the basis of both parties' adherence to the principles of peace, national liberation, democracy and social progress.

The commonality or proximity of the positions of the CPSU and the FLN Party were confirmed during a discussion of very important international problems. Advocating the further strengthening of international security, the development of the process of easing tension and its extension to all parts of the world, the participants in the talks noted the importance of joint action by all peace-loving anti-imperialist forces to achieve those aims.

Both delegations reaffirmed the solidarity of the CPSU and the FLN Party with the people's just struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and oppression and for self-determination and the right to determine for themselves their path of development. They hailed the national liberation movement's historic successes, which have an important positive impact on the development of the international situation.

During a discussion of the situation in the Near East the meeting's participants emphasized that the course of events irrefutably confirms the correctness of the evaluation of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty under U.S. auspices as an anti-Arab compact leading to still greater exacerbation of a dangerously explosive situation and to the broadening of neocolonialist interference and agressive acts by Israel in this region. In this connection the importance of rallying all forces of the Arab world opposed to the plans of imperialism and its accomplices to impose capitulatory deals on Arab states was noted. Both sides proclaimed their firm determination to contine striving for a just and lasting settlement in the Near East involving all interested sides, including the PLO. They emphasized that genuine and lasting peace can be achieved in this region only on condition of the unconditional immediate and complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own state. The CPSU and FLN representatives emphasized the need for a decisive rebuff to attempts to isolate the Arab anti-imperialist movement from the world's progressive forces, primarily from the socialist community countries.

Resolute support was expressed for the African people's struggle for the full liquidation of colonialism and racism on the continent, and the apartheid policy and the imperialist intrigues aimed at creating puppet regimes in Zimbabwe and Namibia and preventing the accession of the true representatives of their peoples to power in those countries were condemned.

Expressing their concern over the tense situation which has taken shape in northwest Africa, the participants advocated the speediest peaceful settlement of the Western Sahara problem by means of implementing the principle of self-determination for the people of the West Sahara in accordance with UN and OAU decisions.

The conviction was expressed that the transformation of the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and friendship among peoples, as well as Africa's designation as a nuclear-free zone, is destined to be an inalienable part of the policy of detente.

The representatives of the CPSU and the FLN party, having expressed concern over the situation which has taken shape in Southeast Asia, proclaimed their solidarity with the peoples of Indochina, confirming the need to insure the interests of these peoples and peace and security in that region.

The meeting participants emphasized that the nonalined movement is an important factor in the struggle for peace and international security, for the peoples' freedom and independence and against the policy of imperialism--which was reaffirmed by the sixth conference of nonalined heads of states and governments held in Havana. The CPSU representatives noted Algeria's great contribution to strengthening and consolidating this movement on a consistent anti-imperialist, anticolonial basis.

The sides advocated the restructuring of international economic relations, the establishment of a new economic order based on genuine equality and justice and envisaging an end to the domination of international monopolies, the liquidation of all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation in developing countries and the insuring of all countries' effective sovereignty over their natural resources.

During the talks agreement was reached on specific measures which the CPSU and the FLN party will take on a mutual basis to develop interparty ties in the interests of further strengthening Soviet-Algerian friendship and cooperation. During the FLN Party delegation's stay in Moscow a protocol on ties between the CPSU and the FLN in 1980-1981 was signed.

The Algerian delegation expressed warm gratitude for the friendly welcome given it by the CPSU Central Committee and conveyed an invitation to the CPSU delegation to visit Algeria. This invitation was accepted with gratitude.

PDRY LEADER ARRIVES IN TASHKENT ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD231445 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Oct LD

[Text] Tashkent, October 23, TASS--'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, has come today to Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan (a Soviet Central Asian republic). He is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR. At the airport the guest was met by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, and other officials.

Met by Rashidov

LD232152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The capital of Uzbekistan today greeted 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium. He arrived in our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on an official friendly visit.

Today 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il and those accompanying him were received by the leaders of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Uzbek SSR and the republic's Council of Ministers.

Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, acquainted the guests with the republic's achievements in the development of the economy and culture and with the activity of Uzbekistan's party organzation, which is directing its efforts at the successful fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Met by Brezhnev at Airport

LD241108 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 24, TASS--'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At the airport, the guest was met by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee--Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, alternate member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and other officials.

PLO LEADERSHIP EVADES TRAPS SET BY U.S. 'WITH HONOR'

LD231443 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Nikolay Morozov "International Review": "The Camp David Impasse"]

[Text] The news agencies are constantly carrying new reports indicating the extreme tension of the situation in the Near East. Meanwhile talks on "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians among the Egyptians, the Israelis and U.S. Special Envoy R. Strauss, as might have been expected, are already in their sixth round and are marking time. The Washington inspirers of the Camp David deal are now talking about the "need for intervention" by the United States "at a high enough level" to somehow give the talks a "push" and thereby create an appearance of "movement toward progress."

However, against the variegated background of the Near Eastern mosaic of events another, decisive trend is becoming increasingly apparent.

As-Sadat's capitulatory line and his renunciation of a coordinated line on questions of a Near East settlement have led to a rallying of all the patriotic forces in the Arab world which saw the Egyptian leader's actions as a real threat to their national interests. The PLO, progressive Arab states and even those Arab countries which are usually numbered among conservative regimes have come out against Cairo's course of a separate settlement. Such unanimous condemnation indicates that the Arabs are well aware of the danger inherent in the policy of the Egyptian leadership, which has embarked on a path of collusion with the aggressor and its American patrons.

Representatives of official circles in Western countries from time to time float the idea that the Arab peoples' united front is being gradually eroded and that certain Arab countries, while having broken off relations with Egypt, are allegedly continuing to cooperate with it secretly "under another flag." The supporters of the separate deal are clearly seeing their desires as the reality and trying to pass off isolated contacts between a number of Arab countries and Egyptian officials as some kind of new trend in the Arab world, as a change in their approach to the American plan for a Near East settlement. However, these figures forget that to date the PLO and 18 Arab countries have broken off diplomatic relations with Egypt, recalled their ambassadors from Cairo, expelled Egyptian ambassadors from their capitals and transferred the Arab League headquarters from Cairo to Tunis. These actions by the Arab countries have placed Egypt in a position of isolation, which has been taken very badly both in Cairo itself and in Washington, where people clearly did not expect such sharp actions in the Arab world.

The economic aid which the Arab oil-producing countries granted to Egypt has been stopped, and the Egyptian Government has had to adopt immediate, urgent measures to save its economy, which is subject to stoppages and burdened by foreign loans.

The political and economic boycott of Egypt is one manifestation of solidarity among Arab peoples opposed to a "Pax Americana" in the Near East. The firmer this solidarity and the greater the cohesion with which the Arabs act, the more significant will be their successes and the more rapidly the separate settlement scheme will become outmoded, which will make it possible to channel the Near East problem back into collective efforts to resolve it. The Arabs have no doubt that only this approach will lead to a lasting and just peace in the Near East and to the satisfaction of the national aspirations of Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine.

That is why the United States, Israel and Egypt are today making particularly active attempts to split the unity of the ranks of Arab countries opposed to the "spirit of Camp David." They have sought and will continue to seek a weak link in Arab ranks, using various methods to achieve this--from political pressure and economic blackmail to promises of generous financial and military aid, from fanning personal rivalry in the leadership of certain Arab countries to threatening open military interference in internal affairs. But the Arabs have rich experience of dealings with imperialist states and know from Egypt's example what is likely to result from apostasy from the common Arab position on questions of national sovereignty which brook no political compromises.

Syria is in the vanguard of the struggle against the separate deal. Those who do not like the Syrian leadership's position on the Near East settlement problem are focusing their efforts against that Arab country and its courageous people. Among the arsenal of means of exerting pressure are U. S. attempts to cut off economic aid formerly promised to Syria, to involve the Syrians in armed clashes with Israel and its puppets on Lebanese territory, to wreck the agreement which has been reached on unity of actions with Iraq and to complicate the internal political situation by kindling religious conflicts and differences. However, such measures are not yielding the desired result. H. al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Syrian president, who was recently in Moscow on an official friendly visit, stated frankly that "Our nation resists the conspiracy being woven against it (Syria--n.m.) by Israel at the instigation and with the support of imperialism."

Nor are the participants in the capitulatory deal ignoring the Palestinians. Judging by statements by Egyptian officials, Cairo is not confident that the trilateral talks on "autonomy" will yield any results. That is why the participants in the talks are now seeking "another alternative." Reports which have appeared on a message from Carter and As-Sadat to Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, must be examined in this context; in the message it is suggested that the Palestinians halt all military operations against Israel in exchange for U.S. recognition of the PLO and a promise of "resolute measures for a universal settlement of the Near East problem." The former goals can be glimpsed behind these reports, namely those of deceiving the Palestinians and detaching the PLO from the steadfastness of the united front and from the coordinated Arab position in exchange for an illusory promise. Pressure on the Palestinians and attempts to tempt them with promises have been carried out in the past too. The PLO and its leadership, headed by Y. 'Arafat, have escaped with honor from the traps set, demonstrating their devotion to their people's interests and pan-Arab goals.

The Soviet Union has been and remains a sincere and honorable friend to the Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism and the forces of aggression. This noble position was again confirmed during the recent Soviet-Syrian high-level talks during Syrian President H. al-Asad's Moscow visit. This position is also confirmed in support for democratic Yemen, whose people recently marked the 16th anniversary of the start of the victorious revolution against the British colonialists and their feudal henchmen. The forthcoming visit to Moscow by 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Supreme People's Council Presidium, will be an important new step in strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and of Democratic Yemen, which is building a new life on paths of socialist orientation.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN IRAQ FOR TALKS

LD232210 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, October 23, TASS--Talks were opened here between President of Iraq Saddam Husayn and King Husayn of Jordan now on an official visit in Baghdad. According to reports of the press of Arab countries, questions of coordinated actions of the two countries in the preparation of an Arab summit meeting to be held in Tunis in November will be discussed during the talks. King Husayn arrived in Baghdad from Damascus where he held talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

U.S. BEGINNING NEW ROUND OF SHUTTLE DIPLOMACY ON LEBANON

LD231800 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

["Shuttle Diplomacy Again"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 23, TASS--TASS commentator Nataliya Zinovyeva writes:

Philip Habib, U.S. special state department advisor, started on a tour of the Middle East on Monday. The tour will take him to Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and Israel. The aim of the new round of U.S. "shuttle diplomacy", as Washington has declared, is a "quest" for a settlement in Lebanon. Assuming this mission on its own will, the United States is trying to use clearly wrong methods.

It is well-known that the main culprit of the permanent tensions in Lebanon is Israel, which systematically launches aggressive actions against the sovereign republic of Lebanon with the support of south Lebanon's separatists of Haddad, attacking Palestinian refugee camps and sowing death and destruction among Lebanon's civilian population.

Israel is using against Lebanon modern weapons lavishly supplied by the United States. U.S. officials including U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have placed on record that the use of U.S. weapons for offensive aims runs counter to U.S. laws? By no means. Things did not go any farther than verbal reproaches, although there were cases when Washington used tough measures against countries pursuing a policy that does not suit the book of the USA. But such measures are never used against Israel enjoying a "special relationship" with the USA.

All this indicates that by sending Habib to the Middle East, Washington strives to safeguard by means of behind-the-stage diplomacy the interests of its partner Israel, to bar the United Nations organization from a settlement in Lebanon that could be based on the already existing U.S. decisions. Lebanon insists on observance in full of resolutions of the U.N. Security Council providing for the restoration of its state sovereignty over the whole of the country's territory, including the south.

It is also noteworthy that Habib is starting on his voyage in conditions of the continuing provocations of the Israeli military against Lebanon. It was only on Monday that the aggressor's aircraft again invaded Lebanon's airspace.

DAYAN HOLDS JERUSALEM PRESS CONFERENCE

LD232306 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 23, TASS--A press conference in Jerusalem today, given by the resigned head of Israel's Foreign Ministry, Dayan, has confirmed that there are no principled differences between the minister and the rest of the cabinet. The attempt of certain Western quarters to present Dayan as some "dove" and oppose him to such "hawks" in the Israeli Government as Premier Begin, Minister of Agriculture Sharon, and Minister of the Interior Burg has been failed.

Dayan stressed at the press conference that he resigned because of his disagreement over fundamental decisions of the Israeli leadership. He did not elaborate. He stated only that his viewpoint on Israel's relations with the Palestinians differ from the position of the majority of the cabinet members.

But Dayan has eloquently explained his credo. He came out for continuing the construction of Jewish settlements on the Western Bank and in Gaza Strip in the name of upholding Israel's vital interests. He went on to say that these settlements should group around Israeli military camps, and that Israel should also control water sources in the regions populated by the Arabs. Dayan stressed once again that even in case of the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from towns into fortified regions, the army should interfere in the affairs of the Palestinians on the occupied territories, if the situation makes a turn, undesirable for Tel Aviv. The same credo is shared by Begin and the government coalition he is heading, from which Dayan quitted with such a big pomp.

Kuwait, October 23, TASS-Dayan's resignation attests to the differences in the Israeli Government as far as tactics, not strategy is concerned, Salim az-Za'nun, representative of the Fatah organisation in the Persian Gulf countries, said here. The Palestinian representative stressed that it is possible to say that the resignation attests to the bankruptcy of Tel Aviv's foreign policy line.

MORE ON SITUATION IN KORDESTAN, IRANIAN GOVERNMENT PLANS

LD231904 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 23, TASS--Fighting is continuing in Iran's Kurdish areas between rebels and government troops.

Mahabad is a scene of street fighting. According to press reports, Kurds have captured key position and are putting up barricades in the town. Army units, which retreated from the town are organizing artillery positions on dominating features of the ground. Only a third out of the 100 thousand population of the town remained in it, the rest evacuated in connection with fighting.

General Zahir-Nezhad, commander of the 64th Infantry Division, declared at a press conference in the town of Urumiyeh yesterday for a most resolute suppression of the activity in the Kurdish areas of the Democratic Party of Iranian Koredestan and other organizations.

General Fallahi, commander of Iran's land forces, said on Urumiyeh radio that the army is ready to deal a crushing blow to the insurgents.

Last night, BAMDAD reports, a cabinet meeting was held, at which Defence Minister Chamran, Interior Minister Sabbaghian and Minister of State Sahabi were instructed to examine the situation in Koredestan. This decision followed the approval by Leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran Ayatollah Khomeyni of the government plan for the settlement in Koredestan simultaneously through armed actions, implementation of socio-economic programs and political talks.

Iran's Minister of Housing and Urban Development M. Katira'i said in an interview with the newspaper ETTELA'AT that at the meeting of Prime Minister M. Bazargan and five members of his cabinet in Qom with Ayatollah Khomeyni were endorsed the proposals of the government for the settlement of the Kurdish problem. They provide for military measures, implementation of socio-economic measures in Koredestan and political talks.

Answering a correspondent's question whether the government intends to resolve the Kurdish problem through political talks, the minister said: "No, the government considers it necessary to use all the three ways in parallel. But the government must support by force its rule, and if necessary use the army. As far as political talks are concerned, the government is ready to establish contacts with the Kurds, if it considers that their demands are sensible and acceptable."

U.S. DECIDES TO SELL ARMS TO MOROCCO

LD231116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington--The United States has made the decision to supply arms to Morocco. The New York TIMES notes that the arms supplied will be used against the guerillas of the POLISARIO Front who are countering Moroccan claims to the Western Sahara. In this way, the Algerian paper ASH-SHAAB says, the United States will only contribute to the intensification of the conflict in Western Sahara.

VARIATION TO JOINT SOVIET-SYRIAN COMMUNIQUE

The following variation to the item entitled "Joint Soviet-Syrian Communique Issued on Al-Asad Visit", published in the 23 Ocotber Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 1, was taken from the 18 October Damascus SANA version of the communique:

Page H 4, insert after first paragraph: "The two sides expressed their desire to develop and expand the progressing cordial cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU." ...adding additional paragraph.

ECONOMIC, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN GHANA VIEWED

LD202302 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Next Wednesday will be 1 month since Ghana went over to civilian rule. The government of the military regime, its revolutionary council, has been disbanded. Yet the civilian government has not begun to function (?in fact). Several ministerial posts are still to be filled. The government is still to make public its program. As soon as the revolutionary council was dissolved, however, those antisocial groups formerly suppressed by the military authorities grew active. Tradesmen soon inflate the prices of food and other essentials despite the ban. Cocoa beans are being again smuggled to the neighboring countries. Profiteers, currency dealers and other black-marketeers can be seen again in Accra and Kumasi. The national corporation in charge of food supplies tries its best to improve food deliveries to the cities. But its efforts are being sabotaged by private trading companies. All this has angered the working people. Dissatisfied with the vague promises of officials, the workers of the largest gold mines have gone on strike. The mines belong to the Ghanaian Government and the British company, Ashanti Goldfields Corporation. The strikers demand higher pay. The staff of the National Black Star Shipping Company is also on strike. According to the Ghanian TIMES, hundreds of factory workers in Cape Coast have held a protest demonstration. They demanded that the government should combat the antisocial groups. Besides, they asked the authorities to continue the operation which the revolutionary council launched to clear up the economic mess. At the general elections the Ghanaian working people supported the candidates of the People's National Party. Thanks to their backing the party has come to power. Now the workers, office employees and peasants have every right to hope that the party will keep its election promises. At any rate, if the civilian government spoils its relations with the mass of the people, it will be the loser. The winner will be the neocolonialist groups (?and) the West that hope to continue exploiting the natural wealth and people of Ghana.

W. AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY COUNCIL SESSION OPENS

LD171628 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Dakar, October 17, TASS--The ministerial council meeting of the West African Economic Community has opened in Nuakchott, the capital of Mauritania. The meeting devoted to a broadening of economic cooperation between the African countries is being attended by Upper Volta, Senegal, Mauritania, Ivory Coast, Niger and Mali. The aim of the meeting is to draft an agenda for the forthcoming summit meeting of the West African Economic Community. The ministers focus their attention in particular on practical measure to eliminate customs, monetary and other barriers left over from the colonial times and artificially impeding the development of trade among the African countries. Addressing the opening session, Mauritania's Finance and Trade Minister Ahmed Ould Zein described the community as an important factor in the struggle of the African countries for economic independence. He pointed to the necessity of coordinating on the scale of the whole continent programmes for economic construction in separate countries. The organization's Secretary General Moussa Nigom declared in his speech for regular exchanges of business information between the community member countries. He spoke on the drafting of a special programme for cooperation in the field of communications being drawn up with the UNESCO's assistance.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF POLITICAL SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR

Salvadoran CP Statement

LD240903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "On Events in El Salvador"]

[Text] San Jose, 18 October--The Political Commission Communist Party of El Salvador Central Committee has issued a statement which sets forth the communists' opinion on the program of the military who displaced the head of the former dictatorial regime, General Romero.

No government, the communists' statement says, can enjoy the people's trust if it does not present specific proof of its aspiration for democracy.

The Communist Party statement puts forward the following demands: immediate lifting of the state of siege introduced by the new authorities under cover of which the authorities can effect extensive repression; the freeing of all political prisoners; the expulsion of fascists from the state apparatus, the army and the security service; the securing of freedom for political and trade union activity, and the holding of talks in relation to ways of resolving the country's vital problems with all national organizations without exception.

Analogous demands have been made to the military by the People's Revolutionary Bloc and the United Popular Action Front (FAPU).

As is reported, the new authorities have ousted certain senior officers who held important posts in the army. In their place they have appointed representatives of the so-called "young wing" in the armed forces.

In a number of places there have been demonstrations by working people demanding the speediest adoption of measures to eliminate the lack of rights and poverty of the people's masses.

Mass Political Organizations Attitude

LD240905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Situation in El Salvador"]

[Text] San Jose, 20 October--El Salvador's mass political organizations express readiness to support the military-civilian junta which has come to power as the result of a coup on condition that the new authorities begin concrete democratic transformations in the country without delay.

Representatives of the leftwing organizations "28 February Popular Leagues" and of the Revolutionary People's Army have declared that, although the situation in the country remains complex and tense because of political and ideological differences in the army leadership, they will support positive steps by the junta. We are convinced, these organizations' statement reads, that there are progressive forces in the army and we intend to give them support.

In the opinion of the Communist Party of El Salvador, the overthrow of the Romero dictatorship does not signify total victory. However, it is an integral part of a historical process which accords with the Salvadoran people's interests.

As the result of intensive talks agreement on cooperation had earlier been reached between the junta and the "El Salvador People's Forum"--an association embracing 14 socio-political and trade union organizations. As a prior condition of this cooperation the junta's representatives have accepted the program of urgent democratic transformations drafted by the association. This program includes the participation of popular organizations in forming a government, the lifting of the state of siege, the release of political prisoners, the reorganization of security organs and organs of local power and the establishment of friendly relations with Cuba, Nicaragua and Panama.

At the same time a section of the opposition forces is continuing to refuse to talk with the junta, insisting on weighty proof of U.S. noninvolvement in the military coup and on more decisive measures to democratize the country.

New Government Formed

LD230902 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, October 23, TASS--As has been learned here, the military-civilian junta which came to power in El Salvador as a result of a coup, has announced the formation of a 12-member government. Hector Dada Ireci has been appointed foreign minister and Colonel Jose Guilermo Garcia--defence minister. No prime minister and minister of internal affairs have been appointed so far.

Demonstrators' Demands

LD231018 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, October 23, TASS--It is reported from Salvador that a demonstration took place in Soyapango, a suburb of the Salvadoran capital, at the call of the United Popular Action Front (FAPU) which comes out together with other organizations for the democratization of the country. The demonstrators demanded that the authorities lift the state of siege and clear the state apparatus, the army and security services of fascist elements--supporters of the overthrown dictator Romero.

Government troops opened fire on the demonstrators killing five and wounding several persons.

In the east of the country, a considerable part of army units has been alerted for action. Patrols detain all "suspicious" persons, search and arrest them.

Lifting of Emergency Measures

LD240848 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, October 24, TASS--According to reports from El Salvador, the military-civilian junta declared the lifting of the state of siege, the curfew and martial law imposed after the coup d'etat which resulted in the overthrow of the reactionary dictatorial regime of General Romero. The lifting of the emergency measures in the country was repeatedly demanded by El Salvador's various mass organizations which come out for democratisation of life in the country.

It also became known that a new government of El Salvador was sworn in.

PRAVDA CARRIES SPEECH BY CPSU'S PONOMAREV AT IDEOLOGICAL MEETING

LD221107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 79 pp 2, 3 LD

[TASS report entitled "Loyalty to Communism's Ideals"--CPSU Secretary B.N. Ponomarev 17 Oct speech at All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers; capitalized passages published in bold face]

[Text] First to speak at the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers on 17 October was B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Speaking to the participants in the meeting he said that the CPSU Central Committee's resolution "On Further Improvement of Ideological, Political-Educational Work" is an inspiring, long-term program of activities of the entire party in the sphere of ideology and propaganda, education of man--citizens of a communist society. In Comrade M.I. Suslov's report, permeated by the genuinely Leninist spirit, it is characterised most thoroughly and it is shown what has been done and what is to be done. Boris Ponomarev devoted his speech to questions of ideological struggle in the international arena.

Broad popular masses have been set into motion throughout the world. Actively under discussion are problems of detente, the build up of armaments, the positions of those who bear responsibility for this and the problems of war and peace as a whole. People look for an answer to the causes of economic crises, inflation and unemployment in capitalist countries. Their whole life has become sharply politicized. On the sentiments of people, on the activity of mass movements and their correct direction much depends on the solution of the questions of how the process of detente, the process of peaceful coexistence will develop, whether the arms race will end, and how the revolutionary process in the world will develop.

Imperialist circles are engaged in a stubborn struggle to preserve their positions in order to rule, as before, the destinies of peoples. A certain regularity can be established--the more impressive are the successes of the USSR, of the socialist community, the deeper is the crisis of the capitalist system, the greater is the conscious and spontaneous intrusion of the popular masses into world politics, the more intensively the imperialist circles unfold ideological struggle against real socialism, against the working class and the whole liberation movement, against the forces coming out for a durable peace. "When ideological influence of the bourgeoisie on the workers declines, is undermined and grows weaker, the speaker recalled V.I. Lenin's words, the bourgeoisie ALWAYS and EVERYWHERE resorted and will resort to the most desperate lies and slander."

Imperialism has now created a vast unprecedented propaganda machine, a whole industry of brainwashing the masses. Ideological influence has turned into one of the decisive tools of political and also spiritual enslavement of the working people of capitalist countries. The propaganda apparatus is designed not only for internal consumption, but it is also oriented toward exerting influence at the socialist countries, at the non-aligned states, at the whole world. This is the way the speaker characterized activities of the propaganda services of the United States, other Western states and NATO against the USSR.

The specifications of our ideological political work in the international sphere stem from this entire real situation. "In the conditions of detente, stressed L.I. Brezhnev, still greater demands are made on our ideological work.

Its foundation is the COMBINATION OF THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE WITH THE SOCIALIST ESSENCE OF THE WHOLE OF OUR IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY.

It is divided into two types. First, theoretical, linked with the exploration of complex processes taking place in the contemporary world: changes in the correlation of forces in the international arena in favor of peace and socialism, the analysis of imperialism, mainly showing it as a source of military danger, the general crisis of capitalism and the showing on this basis of its evils and vices, the study of the problems of scientific-technical revolution under capitalism and socialism, pecularities of the class struggle in capitalist states and problems of the national liberation movement at the present-day stage. Second, every-day propaganda of the ideas of socialism, explanation of the substance of international policy of the USSR and rebuff to anti-Sovietism, anticommunism.

Now in the center of attention of the world public are the proposals advanced in the speech made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin on October 6. In the decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, the visit to the German Democratic Republic of the Soviet delegation led by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium L.I. Brezhnev has been described as an event of outstanding significance, both from the viewpoint of further consolidation of cooperation between the two parties and states and also from the viewpoint of further consolidation of cooperation between the two parties and states and also from the viewpoint of pressing interests of peace and international security. Leonid Ilich's speech is a major foreign policy action which rivets the attention of all governments and peoples. It is permeated by both the ardent call for consolidation of detente, an end to the arms race and the spirit of socialist internationalism. Resolutely expressed in that speech is the will to strengthen the socialist community--the greatest gain of the world revolutionary movement.

A peculiarity of ideological struggle in the sphere of international relations at the present stage is that open attacks against detente are practically very rare in the West. But in action the utmost is being done to continue the arms race, to gain military superiority over us and to dictate the will from these positions. Certain circles in the United States are trying to frustrate ratification of the SALT II treaty which the whole world impatiently expects. Meanwhile, NATO plans to deploy in Western Europe a new American nuclear missile of medium-range that would inevitably lead to another round in the arms race and would imperil much of what has been achieved during the years of detente.

The ideological struggle in the international arena is mounting in connection with the consolidation of international positions and prestige of real socialism. The people in the West see that the socialist society is tangible, weighty and has irrevocably asserted itself in the world. The interest in ideas of socialism, Marxism-Leninism is on the rise. Works of V.I. Lenin, K. Marx, F. Engels, works of the outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our time L.I. Brezhnev, works of other CPSU leaders are published and are widely spread throughout the world.

Characterizing the liberation, anti-imperialist movement, the speaker noted the significance of the victories of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The last colonial empire--the Portuguese--collapsed, and progressive regimes triumphed in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and other countries. Revolutions took place in Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Iran. The wave of the anticolonial movement in the south of Africa is mounting still higher. Brightly shining in the Western Hemisphere is the star of socialist Cuba. Many peoples of Latin America are taking their destiny into their own hands. The people of Nicaragua overthrew the venal bloody dictatorship. Underway is the inexorable process of outdated reactionary regimes being replaced with progressive regimes, more frequently with a socialist orientation.

Profound revolutionary changes are a remarkable phenomenon of the present which is of fundamental significance for the future of the whole of mankind. They are the result of the action of objective laws of social development, the testimony of the masses' might awakening for historical reactivity, which in the new historical situation, in the conditions of a radical change in the correlation of forces in the world arena have a real chance to attain success in pursuing their national and social objectives. But imperialism seeks to stop the revolutionary process. The myth of "the hand of Moscow" is mainly used in the approach of its ideologists and politicians toward revolutionary movements of our time. The method here is very simple. A revolution took place in Angola--the whole secret is in the "hand of Moscow". A revolution in Mozambique--the doing of the same "hand". The ever-present "hand of Moscow" is behind the revolutions in Ethiopia and Iran.

This false myth is the propaganda multi-purpose tool. It is designed primarily to mislead the world public, to substantiate the main propaganda thesis of imperialism about "a Soviet military threat". It also plays the role of a smoke screen bound to cover up imperialist interference into affairs of other states, to justify plans of intensification of that interference. According to the estimates of the American Brookings Institute, in the post-war period the United States used armed forces as a tool of its global policy 215 times.

The speaker particularly emphasized that the propaganda of TRUTH ABOUT SOCIALISM is a decisive part in our ideological struggle. We rest here upon real successes of communist construction, the steady consolidation of the positions of the socialist community. Illustrating this proposition B.N. Ponomarev dwelled on the tremendous proportions of our construction, the peaceful character of our plans and creative endeavours. He drew attention to such facts as the steady upsurge of the Soviet economy which has been continuing for decades, the solution by socialism of the problem of employment, the right to housing, cheap rents, free services--education and medical attendance.

It is of great significance to show the wealth and diversity of the sociopolitical life in the socialist states and the humanism of the socialist system where man shall never be left in the lurch, where the spirit of mutual assistance prevails. It is important to show our political system in action, particularly the democratic character of planning and the role of the initiative and spontaneous activity of working personnel. Most topical remains the explanation of the new Soviet Constitution which not only consolidates the real rights of the citizens, the achieved extent of democratism, but at the same time opens up broad prospects of enriching and perfecting socialist democracy as a whole.

The advantages of socialism are particularly vivid against the background of the growing crisis of contemporary capitalism. The events of the recent years reaffirmed that capitalism entered a long period of sharp aggravation of contradictions when the crises--trade-industrial, monetary-financial, energy, ecological--have become more closely interlaced. Inflation and unemployment are still raging.

The protracted economic crisis increases political instability in a number of imperialist states, which is a source of certain danger also for international relations. Particularly striking against this background are the advantages of the Soviet political system, its stability and reliability, principledness and consistency of Soviet foreign policy, being true to the word given, responsibility and clarity of the stands taken.

Connected with imperialism's political crisis is the crisis of dominating ideology. Bourgeois theoreticians cannot offer the peoples anything hopeful. Even in their appropriate forecasts of the economic crisis they cannot find a way out and cannot outline ways for curbing inflation. Somber forecasts for the future are being spread. All this is in sharp contrast with the bright, clear and life-asserting views, with the grandiose prospects opened to peoples by real socialism, Marxism-Leninism.

Touching upon the processes taking place in China, the speaker pointed out that the Maoist concepts are now being revised with regard to some issues, but not in the sphere of international politics. The building up of anti-Sovietism does not cease, and likewise China's line for teaming up with imperialism does not change.

Then the speaker characterized the diverse ties of the Soviet trade unions, friendship societies, other public and scientific research institutions with foreign countries and stressed their large role in developing and deepening mutual understanding among nations and propagating correct ideas of real socialism. It is necessary to use, as they say to full capacity, all the possibilities we have--from fundamental works to all arts and cinematography--to bring to the minds and hearts of people abroad the life-asserting inspired ideas and accomplishments of real socialism. A tremendous role is to be played by our mass media.

Certain successes have been achieved on the whole after L.I. Brezhnev's directives at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum (1978) and in the light of the CPSU Central Committee decision on ideological work. Our scholars devoted much attention to an analysis of imperialism's ideological activity.

There have also been changes for the better in the work of mass media on international issues--in the press, television and radio. But much still has to be done. It is necessary to effectively use our knowledge of anticommunism. An argumented and packed with facts critical analysis of anti-Soviet positions and views is necessary. It is necessary to give them a rebuff not only in research papers, but, which is particularly important now, in the works designed for broad circles of Soviet and international public.

B.N. Ponomarev spoke about the course and results of the meeting in Moscow with the working group of the Socialist International on disarmament problems. The talks, he noted, have revealed a considerable measure of identity of views on questions of struggle for peace, detente, struggle against the arms race and for disarmament. Both sides expressed readiness for continuing contacts and dialogue on these issues in spite of ideological differences.

It was stressed in the speech that of tremendous significance in our ideological struggle in the international arena is the cooperation of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries. It is carried out through many channels. Of major significance are the meetings in the Crimea between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev with the leaders of the communist parties of the socialist countries. Regular meetings of the secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries have for six years now been an organizing factor of coordination in the field of ideology and propaganda.

The speaker characterised the role and positions of the international communist movement today, the broad and meaningful ties between the CPSU and the fraternal parties. The communist movement is the most influential political force of the present. Communist parties are active in all parts of the world. Fundamental ideas on basic issues of world development are put forward precisely by the communists with the active contribution of the CPSU.

A major force of the movement are the ruling parties of the socialist community. There was also a noticeable upswing in the movement in the non-socialist part of the world in the 1970s. The numerical strength of the communist parties has grown here by one million. They gained nearly 40 million votes in elections. Communists are represented at supreme legislative bodies in 27 countries. The ideological influence of the communists is considerably larger than their number.

It was also pointed out that the ties of the CPSU have considerably developed in recent years with more than 20 revolutionary democratic parties of the liberated countries.

In conclusion B.N. Ponomarev summarized the basic trends of the CPSU's ideological activity in the international arena for preserving and continuing international detente: upholding the interests of real socialism, propaganda of Marxist-Leninist ideas, consistent implementation of the idea of indivisibility of peace and socialism and simultaneously bringing to light the causes of militarism, arms race and military menace rooted in imperialism, exposing anticommunism, contributing in every way possible to consolidation of the communist parties, strengthening of fraternal internationalist relations in the communist movement, explaining the principled character of our policy vis-a-vis the national liberation movement, the struggle of peoples against racialism, and colonialism, support for the line for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation of states along the principles of peaceful coexistence, active struggle against NATO's military plans and military political diktat of U.S. imperialism.

An immutable demand of the party in the whole of its ideological work, the speaker said, was, is and will be: fidelity to Marxism-Leninism, its defense as the theory of revolutionary thought and action and a resolute struggle against all attempts of both right-wing and left-wing revisionism and a creative approach to theory, to mastering and using theory, developing it in accordance with the changing conditions and tasks at various stages, struggle against dogmatism and quotation mongering, against departure from the realities of revolutionary struggle, that is, an inseparable connection between theory and practice.

Such an approach will ensure fresh victories for the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the ideas of peace and communism.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1445 GMT on 17 October in its report of Ponomarev's speech carries the following paragraph which does not appear in the PRAVDA version:

["Having given a critical analysis of 'Eurocommunism,' Boris Ponomarev said: Over the last 1 and 1/2 to 2 years, thanks to the principles and flexible line of activity of the CPSU, and also under the pressure of reality and the class struggle in the capitalist countries, the leadership of the parties has started to understand that 'Eurocommunism,' is harmful both to the international communist movement and to their own parties, and is causing great dissatisfaction on the part of rank-and-file communists and the party aktiv. 'The CPSU Central Committee will continue in the future to promote in all ways the overcoming of deviations from Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the cohesion of the communist movement on this basis.'"]

IDEOLOGICAL CADRES REVIEW IDEOLOGY RESOLUTION IMPLEMENTATION

LD231119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "An Important Front of the Struggle for Communism"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" was a major event in the ideological and political life of the party and the entire people. The progress of its fulfillment was discussed at the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers held in Moscow 16-17 October. The conference summed up the initial results of the implementation of measures outlined by the Central Committee and helped to reveal strong aspects and omissions in the ideological activity of party organizations and to define the priority tasks upon which attention must be focused.

The CPSU's main feature as the party of scientific communism is the organic combination of the theory of Marxism-Leninism with the revolutionary practice of the working class, with the historic creativity of the people's masses. Today we have achieved that level of development of the economy and social relations, that degree of the moral and political unity of Soviet society upon which a firm basis has been created for a mighty new upsurge in the country's material and spiritual forces. On this basis, guided by the documents of the 25th Congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches, the party is resolving complex, large-scale tasks in the sphere of the economy and mass education. It is necessary to insure even broader and more interested participant improvement in production efficiency and a further upsurge in socialist competition.

A profound interest in theory and all-round concern for the creative development of Marxism-Leninism have been and continue to be a glorious tradition and a firm law for our party. Social scientists have recently achieved certain successes, but life and social practice do not stand still. The scientific interpretation of the complex processes of contemporary social development makes new demands on scientists, and, it was said at the conference, they must not fall behind the times.

In insuring a high scientific standard of ideological work it is necessary to considerably advance matters in such an important sector as political enlightenment. The principles of Marxism-Leninism are studied by millions of Soviet people. Scientific ideas must be made available to them in all their depth, without primitive popularization, and at the same time in accessible language, eradicating stereotypes, pseudoscience and the mechanical repetition of truisms.

The Party Central Committee resolution instructs us to make propaganda and agitation more businesslike, concrete and effective and to strengthen their ties with life and with the resolution of economic and political tasks. The conference devoted special attention to the strictest observance of the Leninist principle of the unity of word and deed. There are still workers who say one thing and do another, who take their commitments lightly and who do not fulfill them, who try to paper over and avoid unresolved problems. Such an approach is seriously detrimental to people's activity. Hence, the need for greater exactingness toward economic cadres for educative results from their work.

Much remains to be done to make propaganda and agitation militant and aggressive in nature. This means resolutely struggling against any alien influences and remnants of the past, against all that hinders our progress. It is necessary to mobilize public opinion more actively against phenomena hostile to the Soviet way of life and to cultivate implacability toward bourgeois ideology and the ability to rebuff the intrigues of the ideological opponent.

Important tasks face propaganda in connection with the ideological struggle in the international arena. Here the combination of the struggle for peace with the socialist essence of all our ideological activity is fundamental for us. Relying on the successes of communist building, we must bring still more convincingly to the world's masses the truth about socialism, its historical advantages, the colossal scope of our creativity and our peace plans.

An important role in work associated with fulfilling the Central Committee resolution belongs to the mass propaganda and information media. It was noted at the conference that newspapers, television broadcasts and radio programs have become more profound and interesting, livelier, sharper, and closer to the people. However, it cannot yet be said that all press organs and propaganda media have embarked on the profound, all-round implementation of the tasks set by the party. Editorial boards are still not striving energetically enough to improve the quality of materials, the topicality of information and the real effectiveness of programs and articles; they are not always helped in this by party committees.

In recent months long-term, comprehensive plans for ideological activity have been elaborated and approved everywhere. The main point now is to organize verification of fulfillment and not to neglect any aspect of the entire sphere of communist education. It is important to reach all the masses with ideological influence and at the same time to reach each person individually. This presupposes a comprehensive approach, the skillful use of various means of educational influence and the coordination of the efforts of soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs. In disseminating leading experience in ideological work it is necessary to be more persistent in overcoming formalism in all its manifestations.

We correctly call communist education an important front of the struggle for communism. The fulfillment of such a wide-ranging resolution is a complex and creative task. That is how every party organization and every communist must approach this great, long-term work. In a unanimously adopted letter the participants in the All-Union conference assured the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that the set tasks will be fulfilled.

On the eve of the 62d anniversary of Great October a warm response is aroused in the hearts of the multimillion army of our ideological cadres by the ardent party Central Committee slogan: "Long Live Marxism-Leninism--The Mighty Ideological Weapon of the Working People of All Countries in the Struggle Against Imperialism and for the Victory of Socialism and Communism."

'SUDDEN DEATH' OF UKRAINIAN MINISTER BAKLANOV ANNOUNCED IN KIEV

AU231138 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers in deep sorrow announce that Grigoriy Mitrofanovich Baklanov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee candidate member, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy and Ukrainian minister of the Construction materials industry, died suddenly on 20 October 1979 at the age of 68 years.

Shcherbitskiy Attends Funeral

AU231139 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Today the working people of the Ukraine's capital city accompanied Grigoriy Mitrofanovich Baklanov on his last journey.

The club of the business administration of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, where the body of the deceased was laid in state, was mournfully decorated. The Guard of Honor was mounted by Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Borisenko, Botvin, Vatchenko, Lyashko, Petr Leontiyevich Pogrebnyak, Sokolov, Sologub, Titarenko, Fedorchuk, Gerasimov, Kapto and Yakov Petrovich Pogrebnyak.

To the strains of a mournful melody, the coffin with the deceased's body was placed in a hearse. The funeral procession headed for the Baykove Cemetary where a mournful meeting was held. Yesipenko, chairman of the government commission for the organization of the funeral and Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Boldyrev, USSR first deputy minister of the Construction Materials Industry; Drepin, Ukrainian deputy minister of the Construction Materials Industry, and others spoke at the meeting about Grigoriy Mitrofanovich Baklanov's indefatigable activity and his part in developing socialist industry.

SUSLOV'S OCTOBER SPEECH PUBLISHED IN PAMPHLET FORM

LD231856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A matter for the whole party, [delo vsey partii] a speech by Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, has been published as a mass-circulation separate pamphlet by the Politicheskaya Literatura publishing house. Comrade Suslov made this speech at the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers held in Moscow on 16-17 October.

BRIEFS

JUBILEE CONFERENCE IN CHERNOVTSY--An All-Union conference, "Historical Relations and Friendship Among the USSR Peoples," opened in Chernovtsy on 22 October to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the reintegration of West Ukrainian lands in the united Soviet state. Kikusarov, Chernovitskiy Obkom first secretary, delivered a report on the golden age in the economy and culture of Soviet Bukovina and the implementation of the Leninist nationality policy pursued by the CPSU. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU]

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES NUREK GES WORKERS

LD231728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent greetings to builders, assembly workers, commissioning workers, machine builders and designers--all those who took part in construction of the Nurek GES.

The greetings message says: Dear comrades: It was with a feeling of profound satisfaction that I acquainted myself with the report on the commissioning of the Nurek hydroelectric station to full capacity, 2.7 million kw. Your workers' word, as always, has proved firm. The last part of the Nurek GES has come into service a year ahead of schedule. I cordially congratulate you on this notable victory. It convincingly shows once again the powerful strength of socialist competition, during which, to achieve the common aim, there was a combination of the forces of water project engineers of Tadzhikistan, machine builders of the Ukraine, Leningrad, the Urals and working people of other industrial centers of the country.

It is natural that many labor collectives adopted the work relay which was born at your building site. It is gratifying to note that the Nurek GES, as well as producing cheap electric power, has permitted generous irrigation of the cotton fields of three fraternal republics, and has almost fully returned to the national economy the money spent on its construction. This is a good example of the integrated utilization of natural resources and the raising of capital investment efficiency.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health, happiness and further labor successes in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

DEPUTY MINISTER NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN MACHINE TOOLS INDUSTRY

LD231242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The motor vehicle industry is one of those equipped with the latest technology and machinery. This essentially multi-technology industry includes, in addition to assembly facilities, bearings factories, foundries and forge press complexes, factories producing electrical equipment and instruments, and of course special machine tools. Valentin Petrovich Kolomikov, deputy ministerof the USSR Automotive Industry, talks today about the latter:

[Begin Kolomnikov recording] The need to raise this question in this way was primarily due to the fact that the equipment supplied by the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and the other specialized ministries has not been and is still not meeting the requirements of modern mass vehicle production, primarily in such areas as productivity and the precision and completeness of operations.

What is the situation among the world's leading auto manufacturers? Major producers of motor vehicle equipment such as Fiat, Renault, Toyota and others have their own powerful machine tool production bases at which they are able to manufacture 40-50 percent of required equipment quickly and with high quality.

The design and manufacture of individual types of equipment and components are entrusted to specialized institutes and enterprises in the industry.

They are given clear, specific assignments to promptly establish, mainly by mobilizing internal reserves of industrial capacity, the most modern types of equipment, including complex automatic lines to machine all the main motor vehicle components; equipment for foundry, forge press, heat treatment and other capacities; and also for the comprehensive equipping of technological processes such as powder metallurgy, cold extrusion and hard coatings.

After 3 years of this work the results can now be assessed. While in 1975 the factories in this industry manufactured equipment worth only R15 million, in 1979 the volume of production has increased more than 10 times and will total R170 million. The industry's factories are already experiencing the practical results of this work. A large part of the components in the new model Vaz, the 21 and 22 Niva, is produced on equipment supplied by factories within the industry. The industry's biggest factory producing parts from metal powders, at the Dmitrovgrad motor vehicle component works, is being equipped with modern special presses. In order to organize the production of special advanced equipment along a tight schedule which meets the standards of the world's best producers in this field, a decision has been made to launch broad technological cooperation with the CEMA member countries and the leading machine tool firms in other industrially developed countries. Licenses have been purchased and incorporated in a short time from (Aida), Japan, for sheet-metal stamping, and Bosch, West Germany, for mechanized instruments.

The following figures testify to the effectiveness of the measures taken by the ministry to reequip the enterprises in the industry, which are being implemented primarily by developing our own machine tool capabilities. Over the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan labor productivity has increased 15.9 percent. Nearly 162,000 workers have been conditionally released. More than 200,000 tons of rolled metal have been saved. [end recording]

MOSCOW INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES MEET 9-MONTH PLAN

LD200325 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] All of Moscow's industrial enterprises have fulfilled the 9-month plan for volume and marketing output. Over the same period on the whole the tasks for growth of labor productivity were fulfilled. About 2,000 types of goods were granted the state quality mark. House building, construction of Olympics projects and of cultural and consumer goods are proceeding successfully. These facts were quoted today at a joint session of the Bureau of Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow City Trade Union Council Presidium and the Bureau of the Moscow City Committee of the Komsomol.

Noting the successes of labor collectives and their ardent desire to greet in worthy fashion the Great October festival, those taking part in the session at the same time spoke severely about shortcomings in the work of various sectors of the country's national economy and the need for them to be speedily eliminated in light of the demands of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the improvement of the economic mechanism.

A speech was made at the session by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 23 OCTOBER

LD240121 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The best grain crop harvest in Kirgizia's history has been achieved--500,000 hectares produced an average yield of 26 quintals per hectare of barley and wheat. (0100 GMG)

By this morning 6 million tons of raw cotton has been shipped to procurement points in the Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan. (0500 GMT)

The sugar beet harvest has been completed in Tambovskaya Oblast. So far, 1 million tons have been delivered to state procurement points. (0700 GMT)

Harvesting of grain is nearing completion in Kazakhstan, where almost 25 million hectares were sown in grain crops in the republic this year. Combines are threshing wheat on the final 100,000 hectares today. Many farms are ahead of schedule. (1100 GMT)

Farms in Altayskiy Kray have completed potato lifting. The plan for the sale of potatoes to the state has been overfulfilled. (1100 GMT)

Farmers in Dzhambulskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblasts have successfully completed their state grain crop sale plans. Dzhambulskaya Oblast exceeded its socialist pledge by selling 538,000 tons of grain crops to the state, exceeding the pledges for wheat and barley. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast delivered 500,000 tons of grain crops, exceeding the plan for sale of wheat and leguminous crops. Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast completed its socialist pledge, selling the state 450,000 tons of grain crops. The plan for the sale of wheat, corn and barley was exceeded. Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast completed its socialist pledges for the sale of rice, selling the state 314,000 tons of that crop. Although the aggregate volume of grain crop procurement was exceeded, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast failed to complete the barley sale plan, Dzham-Bulskaya Oblast failed to complete the corn sale plan and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast failed to complete its rice sale plan. (1200 GMG)

Belorussian farmers have completed ploughing up the winter fallow 10 days earlier than last year. More than 2 million hectares have been completed. (1400 GMT)

RSFSR CSA ON AUTUMN FIELDWORK, WINTER SOWING

LD240626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the RSFSR are completing autumn fieldwork. Data on this have been summarized by the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration in its latest report. The report notes that winter crops have been sown in the republic on an area of 22.7 million hectares. This is somewhat more than planned. Sowing in the south is still in progress. Winter crops are sown on 20-30,000 hectares every day. The plan for the lifting of winter fallow had been 87 percent fulfilled at the start of this week. This work is still being carried out on many RSFSR farms. The harvesting of rice and potatoes has been virtually completed. Sugar beets have been lifted on almost 1.5 million hectares and a little more than one-tenth of the area sown has yet to be harvested.

CSA: AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES IN KAZAKHSTAN, UKRAINE

LD231120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[From the "Central Press Review"]

[Text] Today, the papers carry USSR Central Statistical Administration reports on the successes of agricultural workers in Aktyubinskskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya oblasts in Kazakhstan, and in Ternopolskaya, Chernovitskaya, Lvovskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya oblasts in the Ukraine. Agricultural workers in these oblasts have fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain crops to the state.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN reports that the grain crowers of Krasnodarskiy Kray have delivered over 3.5 million tons of grain crops to state stores and that the sale of grain to the state continues.

At present , Kuban workers are delivering mainly corn and rice to reception points.

Details on Ukrainian Sales

AU230932 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, the agricultural workers of Ternopolskaya, Chernovitskaya, Lvovskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya oblasts have fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state.

Ternopolskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes have delivered to the fatherland's granaries 405,000 tons of grain.

Chernovitskaya Oblast farms have delivered to procurement centers 114,000 tons.

Lvovskaya Oblast farmers have sold to the state 106,000 tons.

Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes have delivered to grain delivery centers 62,000 tons of grain.

Farms in those oblasts have fully provided themselves with grain seeds for the 1980 crop. The sale of grain to the state continues.

More on Kazakh Sales

LD221358 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Several more regions in Kazakhstan, in the east of the Soviet Union, have reported fulfilment of government contracts on grain deliveries. Farmers have now begun to sell grain above contract. For that they are paid 50 percent more. In the European wheat-growing regions bad weather greatly delayed the ripening and harvesting of the crop. On the whole, the grain crop is expected to be good, although below the record crop of last year when the country produced 237 million tons of grain.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM

LD232200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] A plenum of the Leningrad Obkom was held in Smolnyy today. The progress of implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees on measures for the further development of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR was discussed, as were the tasks of the party organization deriving from the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the further comprehensive development of agriculture of Leningrad Oblast in 1981-85.

Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and obkom first secretary made a speech. He stressed that the party's agarian program devotes a great deal of attention to the formation of highly productive agricultural zones round the country's major industrial centers. Leningrad Oblast is one such zone. In the next 5-year plan period gross agricultural output is to be increased almost 1.5 times here.

NEW POTATO-LIFTING COMBINE BEING TESTED

LD231448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Aleksandr Rivinskiy report on the "Rural News" program]

[Summary] The potato harvest is now nearing completion in the country. On the whole it has been carried out in good time and the weather has been conducive to this. However, potato lifting is still a labor-consuming job. Hundreds of thousands of people have to be enlisted for this work. But not all the combines, however, are quite up to scratch and builders from the main specialized construction bureau of the Ryazselmash production association have created a completely new machine. Here is (Viktor Petrovich Trusov), head of the construction bureau: The main distinguishing feature of this combine is the fact that it is self-propelled. It has a powerful 150 HP engine and moves without a tractor. It takes one operator to drive the combine and it is a four-row combine; it lifts from four rows at a time. The absence of the tractor results in the fact that beds from which potatoes are about to be lifted are not crushed and damage to potatoes is reduced.

As has been said, only 1 person drives the combine, whereas it takes up to 10 people to operate the present combines: 10 to a combine. Thus a very substantial rise in labor productivity is obtained, and this is at present one of the decisive factors, one of the main tendencies of new machinery, both in industry and agriculture. The new combine is successfully undergoing tests near Moscow, in Belorussia, Pribaltika and Kirovskaya Oblast.

Production innovators are making a great contribution to mechanizing numerous processes and enhancing the productivity of equipment and machines. Here is one example: Fodder procurement is now underway in the country. A large quantity has to be transported from the fields to storage depots in a rather short time. There are 250 million tons of silage alone, for example. Usually a tractor, truck or motor vehicle moves along with the silage harvesters. Ground corn mass is dumped onto the truck. But in Moldavia this has now been replaced with enclosed trucks [telezhka] from ordinary grain crop harvesting units. Planners have developed a special fastening that links the truck with the combine and there is no longer any need for a multitude of self-propelled transport vehicles: tractors and motor-vehicles, for example. Savings in manpower and fuel are thus obtained and there is less wastage, too.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON IMPORTANCE OF CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

LD231351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Developing Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] An election meeting was held in the party organization led by Capt O. Bobkov. A cheerful tone dominated the secretary's report and a note of even greater satisfaction was struck in the communists' speeches. In evaluating the year's work the meeting focused particular attention on achievements. Of course, there were achievements, but it can hardly be maintained that communists' work is free of shortcomings. In particular, instances of violation of military discipline occurred in the subunit and field exercises were not always carried out to the proper standard. However, the person presenting the report and other speakers passed over these and other points in silence. The meeting obviously lacked a critical approach to analyzing the party organization's activity and the ability to see unsolved problems.

The party has always taught and continues to teach us to assess achievements critically. "However, criticism and self-criticism are out of favor," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" stresses, "and there is not enough publicity of social affairs, the masses' activeness is directly damaged." Complacency is a serious obstacle to progress. It means that the person or the collective lags behind the leaders and finds itself among the tail-enders. Whatever the successes of a soldier collective, there is always potential for further raising the level of combat readiness, strengthening discipline and improving the training process, and the party organization must focus its attention on precisely the outstanding issues.

Now that army and navy communists have entered a very crucial period of their activity --the election campaign--it is very important to analyze the state of affairs in their party organizations self-critically and deeply and carefully examine whether everything possible has been done to increase party influence in fulfillment of the tasks facing the subunit, unit or ship and the way that communists help the commander to strengthen combat readiness and military discipline and develop socialist competition. It is essential to assess with the utmost strictness the state of intraparty work and, in particular, the way that criticism and self-criticism are developing and the way that intolerance toward various kinds of shortcomings and deviations from the requirements of the CPSU regulations is fostered in every communist. Here the discussion should be specific and include condemnation of the position of those communists who prefer to remain silent when it is necessary to speak out resolutely against shortcomings and those who take it badly when justified comments are made about them.

The significance of criticism and self-criticism as the most important means of improving the standard of organizational and ideological education activity has long since been proved by life and by the practice of party work, although instances are still encountered where some communists speak out in favor of criticism but in fact do not welcome it. Of course, criticism has a bitter taste and it is not pleasant to receive it, but after all for a party member the interests of the cause are more important than anything else and must not be pushed into the background by either resentment or hurt pride. There are communists who receive criticism with indifference or, while admitting shortcomings, do not hasten to eliminate them.

Col N. Mazko, an enterprise chief, was once criticized for substantial negligence in organizing the production process--something which adversely affected output quality--and for various kinds of writeups and violations of financial discipline.

How did this communist and leader react? He publicly agreed with the criticism and affirmed that he would take the most energetic steps to correct the shortcomings, but in fact he did nothing to change the situation.

An incorrect attitude to party criticism, whatever form this attitude takes, must meet with the strictest condemnation, because it inflicts substantial damage to the cause, as well as considerable moral damage, and can provide an unworthy example for young party members. Communists must be marked by a principled approach, a self-critical view of the state of affairs, a respectful attitude toward comrades' opinions and the ability to listen to justified words of reproach concerning themselves and to draw the appropriate conclusions. This demonstrates the party member's maturity. "...There is nothing more harmful to the interests of the party and the people," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, "than attempts to gloss over shortcomings, to evade and ignore justified criticism and especially, of course, to suppress criticism and to persecute those who make it."

While stressing the need for every possible development of criticism and self-criticism the party at the same time invariably recalls that words are a sharp weapon and, just like a weapon, must be handled with care. It must always be understood also that criticism of the orders and instructions of commanders and chiefs is not permissible in army and naval party organizations. Communists must distinguish carping, prattle and, finally, demagogy from principled and businesslike criticism, which is always specific, is made with comradely good will and--the main thing--is well reasoned and constructive. Such criticism must not be brushed aside and must produce results. It demands that immediate steps be taken to eradicate shortcomings.

The end of the training year is approaching. Soon the results of combat and political training and socialist competition will be summarized. This is an important milestone in the life of units, ships, subunits and party organizations. Communists must take care to insure that the successes do not turn people's heads and that failures serve as a serious lesson for the future. It is very important at election meetings to critically examine the results of military labor from the standpoint of party work, bearing in mind the long term and the new and more complex tasks which will face units, ships and subunits. It is essential to analyze in timely fashion communists' proposals and critical remarks and to outline specific measures for implementing businesslike proposals in the immediate future. Guided by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, army and navy party organizations must struggle with even greater persistence and purpose to further develop criticism and self-criticism and promote in every way the fostering of an active life stance in communists. This is one of the most effective means of improving the entire standard of organizational work directed toward fulfilling the tasks which the party has set the armed forces.

MSU MOSKALENKO VISITS NORTHERN GROUP OF SOVIET FORCES

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[Col I. Yakim dispatch: "With the First Shots"]

[Text] Northern Group of Forces--The soldiers of the Motorized Infantry Company commanded by Snr Lt A. Bobrov are successfully passing their final test. At the firing range crew commanders and gun-layers and operators demonstrated a high level of firing training. For the most part they hit the targets with their first shots. The activities of the motorized infantrymen were observed by Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko. He awarded wristwatches to Sgt Kh. Mubaratshin, Jr Sgt F. Gilmetdinov and Cpl M. Subbotin for excellent marksmanship.